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AN

ACCOUNT

OF AN

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE POOR

AT MUNICH.

TOGETHER WITH

A Detail of various Public Meaſures, connected with that Inſtitution, which have been adopted and carried into Effect for putting an End to Mendicity, and introducing Order, and uſeful Induſtry, among the more Indigent of the Inhabitants of BAVARIA.

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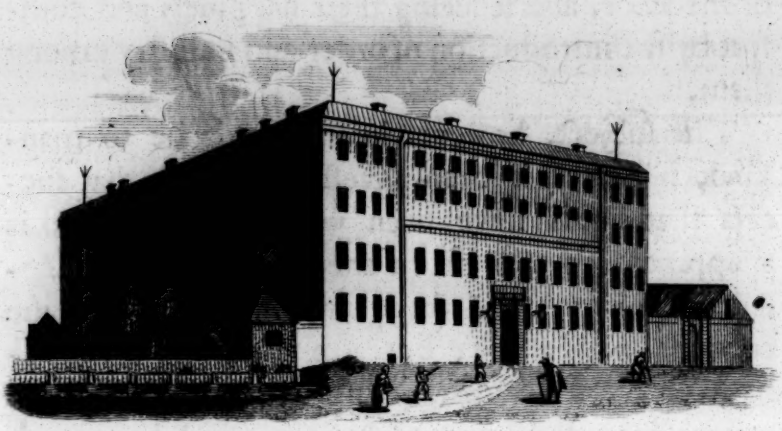

INTRODUCTION.

Situation of the Author in the Service of His Moſt Serene Highneſs the ELECTOR PALATINE, *Reigning Duke of* BAVARIA.—*Reaſons which induced him to undertake to form an Eſtabliſhment for the Relief of the Poor.*

AMONG the viciſſitudes of a life chequered by a great variety of incidents, and in which I have been called upon to act in many intereſting ſcenes, I have had an opportunity of employing my attention upon a ſubject of great importance; a ſubject intimately and inſeparably connected with the happineſs and well-being of all civil ſocieties; and which, from its nature, cannot fail to intereſt every

benevolent mind;—it is the providing for the wants of the Poor, and ſecuring their happineſs and comfort by the introduction of order and induſtry among them.

The ſubject, however intereſting it be to mankind, has not yet been inveſtigated with that ſucceſs that could have been wiſhed. This fact is apparent, not only from the prevalence of indolence, miſery, and beggary, in almoſt all the countries of Europe; but alſo from the great variety of opinion among thoſe who have taken the matter into ſerious conſideration, and have propoſed methods for remedying thoſe evils, ſo generally, and ſo juſtly complained of.

What I have to offer upon this ſubject being not merely ſpeculative opinion, but the genuine reſult of actual experiments; of experiments made upon a very large ſcale, and under circumſtances which render them peculiarly intereſting; I cannot help flattering myſelf that my readers will find both amuſement, and uſeful information, from the peruſal of the following ſheets.

As it may perhaps appear extraordinary that a military man ſhould undertake a work ſo foreign to his profeſſion, as that of forming and executing a plan for providing for the poor, I have thought it not improper to preface the narrative of my operations, by a ſhort account of the motives which induced me to engage in this undertaking. And in order to throw ſtill more light upon the whole tranſaction, I ſhall begin with a few words of myſelf, of my ſituation in the country in which

 I reſide,

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I reſide, and of the different objects which were had in view in the various public meaſures in which I have been concerned. This information is neceſſary in order to form a clear idea of the circumſtances under which the operations in queſtion were undertaken, and of the connection which ſubſiſted between the different public meaſures which were adopted at the ſame time.

Having, in the year 1784, with His Majeſty's gracious permiſſion, engaged myſelf in the ſervice of His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, Reigning Duke of Bavaria, I have ſince been employed by His Electoral Highneſs in various public ſervices, and particularly in arranging his military affairs, and introducing a new ſyſtem of order, diſcipline, and economy among his troops.

In the execution of this commiſſion, ever mindful of that great and important truth, that no political arrangement can be really good, but in ſo far as it contributes to the general good of ſociety, I have endeavoured in all my operations to unite the intereſt of the ſoldier with the intereſt of civil ſociety, and to render the military force, even in time of peace, ſubſervient to the *public good.*

To facilitate and promote theſe important objects, to eſtabliſh a reſpectable ſtanding military force, which ſhould do the leaſt poſſible harm to the population, morals, manufactures, and agriculture of the country, it was neceſſary to make ſoldiers citizens, and citizens ſoldiers. To this end the ſituation of the ſoldier was made as eaſy, comfortable, and eligible as poſſible; his pay was

increaſed, he was comfortably, and even elegantly clothed, and he was allowed every kind of liberty not inconſiſtent with good order and due ſubordination; his military exerciſes were ſimplified, his inſtruction rendered ſhort and eaſy, and all obſolete and uſeleſs cuſtoms and uſages were baniſhed from the ſervice. Great attention was paid to the neatneſs and cleanlineſs of the ſoldiers barracks and quarters, and which extended even to the external appearance of the buildings; and nothing was left undone, that could tend to make the men comfortable in their dwellings. Schools were eſtabliſhed in all the regiments, for inſtructing the ſoldiers in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and into theſe ſchools, not only the ſoldiers and their children, but alſo the children of the neighbouring citizens and peaſants, were admitted *gratis*, and even ſchool-books, paper *, pens, and ink, were furniſhed for them, at the expence of the Sovereign.

Beſides theſe ſchools of inſtruction, others, called ſchools of induſtry, were eſtabliſhed in the regiments, where the ſoldiers and their children were taught various kinds of work, and from whence they were ſupplied with raw materials, to work for their own emolument.

As nothing is ſo certainly fatal to morals, and particularly to the morals of the lower claſs of mankind, as habitual idleneſs, every poſſible mea-

* This paper, as it could afterwards be made uſe of for making cartridges, in fact coſt nothing.

ſure

ſure was adopted that could be deviſed to introduce a ſpirit of induſtry among the troops. Every encouragement was given to the ſoldiers to employ their leiſure time, when they were off duty, in working for their own emolument; and among other encouragements, the moſt efficacious of all, that of allowing them full liberty to diſpoſe of the money acquired by their labour in any way they ſhould think proper, without being obliged to give any account of it to any body. They were even furniſhed with working dreſſes, (a canvas frock and trouſers,) *gratis*, at their inliſting, and were afterwards permitted to retain their old uniforms for the ſame purpoſe; and care was taken, in all caſes where they were employed, that they ſhould be well paid.

They commonly received from ſixteen to eighteen creutzers * a-day for their labour; and with this they had the advantage of being clothed and lodged, and, in many caſes, of receiving their full pay of five creutzers, and a pound and a half (1 lb. 13½ oz. Avoirdupois) of bread per day from the Sovereign. When they did their duty in their regiments, by mounting guard regularly according to their *tour*, (which commonly was every fourth day,) and only worked thoſe days they happened to be off guard, in that caſe, they received their full pay; but when they were excuſed from regimental duty, and permitted to work every day for their own emolument, their pay, (at five creutzers

* A creutzer is $\frac{12}{13}$ of an Engliſh penny.

per day,) was ſtopped, but they were ſtill permitted to receive their bread, and to lodge in the barracks.

In all public works, ſuch as making and repairing highways,—draining marſhes,—repairing the banks of rivers, &c. ſoldiers were employed as labourers; and in all ſuch caſes, the greateſt care was taken to provide for their comfortable ſubſiſtence, and even for their amuſement. Good lodgings were prepared for them, and good and wholeſome food, at a reaſonable price; and the greateſt care was taken of them when they happened to fall ſick.

Frequently, when conſiderable numbers of them were at work together, a band of muſic was ordered to play to them while at work; and on holy-days they were permitted, and even encouraged, to make merry, with dancing and other innocent ſports and amuſements.

To preſerve good order and harmony among thoſe who were detached upon theſe working parties, a certain proportion of officers and non-commiſſioned officers were always ſent with them, and thoſe commonly ſerved as overſeers of the works, and as ſuch were paid.

Beſides this permiſſion to work for hire in the garriſon towns, and upon detached working parties, which was readily granted to all thoſe who deſired it, or at leaſt to as many as could poſſibly be ſpared from the neceſſary ſervice of the garriſon; every facility and encouragement was given to the ſoldier who was a native of the country, and who had

had a family or friends to go to, or private concerns to take care of, to go home on furlough, and to remain abſent from his regiment from one annual exerciſe to the other, that is to ſay, ten months and a half each year. This arrangement was very advantageous to the agriculture and manufactures, and even to the population of the country, (for the ſoldiers were allowed to marry,) and ſerved not a little to the eſtabliſhment of harmony and a friendly intercourſe between the ſoldiers and the peaſantry, and to facilitate recruiting.

Another meaſure which tended much to render the ſituation of the ſoldier pleaſant and agreeable, and to facilitate the recruiting ſervice, was the rendering the garriſons of the regiments permanent. This meaſure might not be adviſable in a deſpotic or odious government, for where the authority of the Sovereign muſt be ſupported by the terror of arms, all habits of ſocial intercourſe and friendſhip between the ſoldiers and the ſubjects muſt be dangerous; but in all well-regulated governments, ſuch friendly intercourſe is attended with many advantages.

A peaſant would more readily conſent to his ſon's engaging himſelf to ſerve as a ſoldier in a regiment permanently ſtationed in his neighbourhood, than in one at a great diſtance, or whoſe deſtination was uncertain; and when the ſtation of a regiment is permanent, and it receives its recruits from the diſtrict of country immediately ſurrounding its head-quarters, the men who go home

home on furlough have but a ſhort journey to make, and are eaſily aſſembled in caſe of any emergency; and it was the more neceſſary to give every facility to the ſoldiers to go home on furlough in Bavaria, as labourers are ſo very ſcarce in that country that the huſbandman would not be able without them to cultivate his grounds.

The habits of induſtry and of order which the ſoldier acquired when in garriſon, rendered him ſo much the more uſeful as a labourer when on furlough; but not contented with merely furniſhing labourers for the aſſiſtance of the huſbandman, I was deſirous of making uſe of the army, as a means of introducing uſeful improvements into the country.

Though agriculture is carried to the higheſt perfection in ſome parts of the Elector's dominions, yet in others, and particularly in Bavaria, it is ſtill much behind-hand. Very few of the new improvements in that art, ſuch as the introduction of new and uſeful plants—the cultivation of clover and of turnips—the regular ſucceſſion of crops, &c. have yet found their way into general practice in that country; and even the potatoe, that moſt uſeful of all the products of the ground, is ſcarcely known there.

It was principally with a view to introduce the culture of potatoes in the country that the military gardens were formed. Theſe gardens (of which there is one in every garriſon belonging to the Elector's dominion, Duſſeldorf and Amberg only excepted)

excepted *) are pieces of ground, in, or adjoining to the garriſon towns, which are regularly laid out, and excluſively appropriated to the uſe of the non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers belonging to the regiments in garriſon. The ground is regularly divided into diſtricts of regiments, battalions, companies, and corporalities *(corporalſchafts,)* of which laſt diviſions there are four to each company; and the quantity of ground allotted to each corporality is ſuch that each man belonging to it, whether non-commiſſioned officer or private, has a bed 365 ſquare feet in ſuperficies.

This piece of ground remains his ſole property as long as he continues to ſerve in the regiment, and he is at full liberty to cultivate it in any way, and to diſpoſe of the produce of it in any manner he may think proper. He muſt however cultivate it, and plant it, and keep it neat and free of weeds; otherwiſe, if he ſhould be idle, and neglect it, it would be taken from him and given to one of his more induſtrious comrades.

The diviſions of theſe military gardens are marked by broader and ſmaller alleys, covered with gravel, and neatly kept; and in order that every one who chuſes it, may be a ſpectator of this intereſting ſcene of induſtry, all the principal alleys, which are made large for that purpoſe, are always open, as a public walk. The effect which this eſtabliſhment has already produced in the

* Particular local reaſons which it is not neceſſary here to explain have hitherto prevented the eſtabliſhment of the military gardens in theſe two garriſon towns.

ſhort time (little more than five years) ſince it was begun, is very ſtriking, and much greater and more important than I could have expected.

The ſoldiers, from being the moſt indolent of mortals, and from having very little knowledge of gardening, or of the produce of a garden, for uſe, are now become induſtrious and ſkilful cultivators, and *they* are grown ſo fond of vegetables, particularly of potatoes, which they raiſe in great quantities, that theſe uſeful and wholeſome productions now conſtitute a very eſſential part of their daily food. And theſe improvements are ſpreading very faſt among the farmers and peaſants, throughout the whole country. There is hardly a ſoldier that goes on furlough, or that returns home at the expiration of his time of ſervice, that does not carry with him a few potatoes for planting, and a little collection of garden-ſeeds; and I have no doubt but in a very few years we ſhall ſee potatoes as much cultivated in Bavaria as in other countries; and that the uſe of vegetables for food will be generally introduced among the common people. I have already had the ſatiſfaction to ſee little gardens here and there making their appearance, in different parts of the country, and I hope that very ſoon no farmer's houſe will be found without one.

To aſſiſt the ſoldiers in the cultivation of their gardens, they are furniſhed with garden utenſils *gratis*; they are likewiſe furniſhed from time to time with a certain quantity of manure, and with an aſſortment of garden-ſeeds; but they do not rely

rely ſolely upon theſe ſupplies; thoſe who are induſtrious collect materials in their barracks, and in the ſtreets, for making manure, and even ſometimes purchaſe it, and they raiſe in their own gardens moſt of the garden-ſeeds they ſtand in need of. To enable them to avail themſelves of their gardens as early in the ſpring as poſſible, in ſupplying their tables with green vegetables, each company is furniſhed with a hot-bed for raiſing early plants.

To attach the ſoldiers more ſtrongly to theſe their little poſſeſſions, by increaſing their comfort and convenience in the cultivation and enjoyment of them, a number of little ſummer-houſes, or rather huts, one to each company, have been erected for the purpoſe of ſhelter, where they can retire when it rains, or when they are fatigued.

All the officers of the regiments, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are ordered to give the men every facility and aſſiſtance in the cultivation of theſe their gardens; but they are forbid, upon pain of the ſevereſt puniſhment, to appropriate to themſelves any part of the produce of them, or even to receive any part of it in preſents.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Prevalence of Mendicity in Bavaria at the time when the meaſures for putting an end to it were adopted.

AMONG the various meaſures that occurred to me by which the military eſtabliſhment of the country might be made ſubſervient to the public good in time of peace, none appeared to be of ſo much importance as that of employing the army in clearing the country of beggars, thieves, and other vagabonds; and in watching over the public tranquillity.

But in order to clear the country of beggars, (the number of whom in Bavaria had become quite intolerable,) it was neceſſary to adopt general and efficacious meaſures for maintaining and ſupporting the poor. Laws were not wanting to oblige each community in the country to provide for its own poor; but theſe laws had been ſo long neglected, and beggary had become ſo general, that extraordinary meaſures, and the moſt indefatigable exertions, were neceſſary to put a ſtop to this evil. The number of itinerant beggars, of both ſexes, and all ages, as well foreigners as natives, who ſtrolled about the country in all directions, levying contributions from the induſtrious inhabitants, ſtealing and robbing, and leading

ing a life of indolence, and the moſt ſhameleſs debauchery, was quite incredible; and ſo numerous were the ſwarms of beggars in all the great towns, and particularly in the capital, ſo great their impudence, and ſo perſevering their importunity, that it was almoſt impoſſible to croſs the ſtreets without being attacked, and abſolutely forced to ſatisfy their clamorous demands. And theſe beggars were in general by no means ſuch as from age or bodily infirmities were unable by their labour to earn their livelihood; but they were for the moſt part, ſtout, ſtrong, healthy, ſturdy beggars, who, loſt to every ſenſe of ſhame, had embraced the profeſſion from choice, not neceſſity; and who, not unfrequently, added inſolence and threats to their importunity, and extorted that from fear, which they could not procure by their arts of diſſimulation.

Theſe beggars not only infeſted all the ſtreets, public walks, and public places, but they even made a practice of going into private houſes, where they never failed to ſteal whatever fell in their way, if they found the doors open, and nobody at home; and the churches were ſo full of them that it was quite a nuiſance, and a public ſcandal during the performance of divine ſervice. People at their devotions were continually interrupted by them, and were frequently obliged to ſatisfy their demands in order to be permitted to finiſh their prayers in peace and quiet.

In ſhort, this deteſtable vermin ſwarmed every where, and not only their impudence and clamor-

ous importunity were without any bounds, but they had recourſe to the moſt diabolical arts, and moſt horrid crimes, in the proſecution of their infamous trade. Young children were ſtolen from their parents by theſe wretches, and their eyes put out, or their tender limbs broken and diſtorted, in order, by expoſing them thus maimed, to excite the pity and commiſeration of the public; and every ſpecies of artifice was made uſe of to agitate the ſenſibility, and to extort the contributions of the humane and charitable.

Some of theſe monſters were ſo void of all feeling as to expoſe even their own children, naked, and almoſt ſtarved, in the ſtreets, in order that, by their cries and unaffected expreſſions of diſtreſs, they might move thoſe who paſſed by to pity and relieve them; and in order to make them act their part more naturally, they were unmercifully beaten when they came home, by their inhuman parents, if they did not bring with them a certain ſum, which they were ordered to collect.

I have frequently ſeen a poor child of five or ſix years of age, late at night, in the moſt inclement ſeaſon, ſitting down almoſt naked at the corner of a ſtreet, and crying moſt bitterly; if he were aſked what was the matter with him, he would anſwer, "I am cold and hungry, and "afraid to go home; my mother told me to "bring home twelve creutzers, and I have only "been able to beg five. My mother will cer-"tainly beat me if I don't carry home twelve "creutzers." Who could refuſe ſo ſmall a ſum

to

to relieve ſo much unaffected diſtreſs?—But what horrid arts are theſe, to work upon the feelings of the public, and levy involuntary contributions for the ſupport of idleneſs and debauchery!

But the evils ariſing from the prevalence of mendicity did not ſtop here. The public, worn out and vanquiſhed by the numbers and perſevering importunity of the beggars; and frequently diſappointed in their hopes of being relieved from their depredations, by the failure of the numberleſs ſchemes that were formed and ſet on foot for that purpoſe, began at laſt to conſider the caſe as quite deſperate, and to ſubmit patiently to an evil for which they ſaw no remedy. The conſequences of this ſubmiſſion are eaſy to be conceived; the beggars, encouraged by their ſucceſs, were attached ſtill more ſtrongly to their infamous profeſſion; and others, allured by their indolent lives, incited by their ſucceſsful frauds, and encouraged by their impunity, joined them.

The habit of ſubmiſſion on the part of the public, gave them a ſort of right to purſue their depredations;—their growing numbers and their ſucceſs gave a kind of eclat to their profeſſion, and the habit of begging became ſo general, that it ceaſed to be conſidered as infamous; and it became by degrees in a manner interwoven with the internal regulations of ſociety. Herdſmen and ſhepherds, who attended their flocks by the road-ſide, were known to derive conſiderable advantage from the contributions which their ſituation enabled them to levy from paſſengers; and I have been

aſſured, that their wages, which they received from their employers, were often regulated accordingly. The children in every country village, and thoſe even of the beſt farmers, made a conſtant practice of begging from all ſtrangers who paſſed; and one hardly ever met a perſon on foot upon the road, particularly a woman, who did not hold out her hand and aſk for charity.

In the great towns, beſides the children of the poorer ſort, who almoſt all made a cuſtom of begging, the profeſſional beggars formed a diſtinct claſs, or *caſt*, among the inhabitants; and in general a very numerous one. There was even a kind of political connection between the members of this formidable body, and certain general maxims were adopted, and regulations obſerved, in the warfare which they carried on againſt the public. Each beggar had his particular beat, or diſtrict, in the poſſeſſion of which it was not thought lawful to diſturb him; and certain rules were obſerved in diſpoſing of the diſtricts in caſe of vacancies by deaths or reſignations, promotions or removals. A battle, it is true, frequently decided the conteſt between the candidates; but when the poſſeſſion was once obtained, whether by force of arms or by any other means, the right was ever after conſidered as indiſputable. Alliances by marriage were by no means uncommon in this community; and ſtrange as it may appear, means were found to procure legal permiſſion from the civil magiſtrates for the celebration of theſe nuptials! The children were of courſe trained up in the

the profeſſion of their parents; and having the advantage of an early education, were commonly great proficients in their trade.

As there is no very eſſential difference between depriving a perſon of his property by ſtealth, and extorting it from him againſt his will, by dint of clamorous importunity, or under falſe pretence of feigned diſtreſs and misfortune, ſo the tranſition from begging to ſtealing is not only eaſy, but perfectly natural. That total inſenſibility to ſhame, and all thoſe other qualifications which are neceſſary in the profeſſion of a beggar, are likewiſe eſſential to form an accompliſhed thief; and both theſe profeſſions derive very conſiderable advantages from their union. A beggar who goes about from houſe to houſe to aſk for alms, has many opportunities to ſteal, which another would not ſo eaſily find; and his profeſſion as a beggar gives him a great facility in diſpoſing of what he ſteals, for he can always ſay it was given him in charity. No wonder then that thieving and robbing ſhould be prevalent where beggars are numerous.

That this was the caſe in Bavaria will not be doubted, by thoſe who are informed that in the four years immediately ſucceeding the introduction of the meaſures adopted for putting an end to mendicity, and clearing the country of beggars, thieves, robbers, &c. above *ten thouſand* of theſe vagabonds, foreigners and natives, were actually arreſted and delivered over to the civil magiſtrates; and that in taking up the beggars in Munich, and providing for thoſe who ſtood in need of public

aſſiſtance, no leſs than 2600, of the one deſcription and the other, were entered upon the liſts in one week, though the whole number of the inhabitants of the city of Munich probably does not amount to more than 60,000, even including the ſuburbs.

Theſe facts are ſo very extraordinary, that were they not notorious, I ſhould hardly have ventured to mention them, for fear of being ſuſpected of exaggeration; but they are perfectly known in the country by every body, having been publiſhed by authority in the news-papers at the time, with all their various details and ſpecifications, for the information of the public.

What has been ſaid, will, I fancy, be thought quite ſufficient to ſhow the neceſſity of applying a remedy to the evils deſcribed, and of introducing order and a ſpirit of induſtry among the lower claſſes of the people. I ſhall therefore proceed, without any farther preface, to give an account of the meaſures which were adopted and carried into execution for that purpoſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Various Preparations made for putting an End to Mendicity in Bavaria.—Cantonment of the Cavalry in the Country Towns and Villages.—Formation of the Committee placed at the Head of the Inſtitution for the Poor at Munich.—The Funds of that Inſtitution.

As ſoon as it was determined to undertake this great and difficult work, and the plan of operations was finally ſettled, various preparations were made for its execution.

The firſt preliminary ſtep taken, was to canton four regiments of cavalry in Bavaria and the adjoining provinces, in ſuch a manner that not only every conſiderable town was furniſhed with a detachment, but moſt of the large villages were occupied; and in every part of the country ſmall parties of threes, fours, and fives, were ſo ſtationed, at the diſtance of one, two, and three leagues from each other, that they could eaſily perform their daily patroles from one ſtation to another in the courſe of the day, without ever being obliged to ſtop at a peaſant's houſe, or even at an inn, or ever to demand forage for their horſes, or victuals for themſelves, or lodgings, from any perſon whatever. This arrangement of

quarters prevented all diſputes between the military and the people of the country. The head-quarters of each regiment, where the commanding officer of the regiment reſided, was eſtabliſhed in a central ſituation with reſpect to the extent of country occupied by the regiment;—each ſquadron had its commanding officer in the centre of its diſtrict,—and the ſubalterns and non-commiſſioned officers were ſo diſtributed in the different cantonments, that the privates were continually under the inſpection of their ſuperiors, who had orders to keep a watchful eye over them; to viſit them in their quarters very often, and to preſerve the ſtricteſt order and diſcipline among them.

To command theſe troops, a general officer was named, who, after viſiting every cantonment in the whole country, took up his reſidence at Munich.

Printed inſtructions were given to the officer, or non commiſſioned officer, who commanded a detached poſt, or patrole;—regular monthly returns were ordered to be made to the commanding officers of the regiments, by the officers commanding ſquadrons;—to the commanding general, by the officers commanding regiments; and by the commanding general, to the council of war, and to the Sovereign.

To prevent diſputes between the military and the civil authorities, and as far as poſſible to remove all grounds of jealouſy and ill-will between them; as alſo to preſerve peace and harmony between the ſoldiery and the inhabitants,

bitants, theſe troops were ſtrictly ordered and enjoined to behave on all occaſions to magiſtrates and other perſons in civil authority with the utmoſt reſpect and deference;—to conduct themſelves towards the peaſants and other inhabitants in the moſt peaceable and friendly manner;—to retire to their quarters very early in the evening;—and above all, cautiouſly to avoid diſputes and quarrels with the people of the country. They were ordered to be very diligent and alert in making their daily patroles from one ſtation to another;—to apprehend all thieves and other vagabonds that infeſted the country, and deliver them over to the civil magiſtrates;—to apprehend deſerters, and conduct them from ſtation to ſtation to their regiments;—to conduct all priſoners from one part of the country to another;—to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in the execution of the laws, and in preſerving peace and order in the country, in all caſes where they ſhould be legally called upon for that purpoſe;—to perform the duty of meſſengers in carrying government diſpatches and orders, civil as well as military, in caſes of emergency;—and to bring accounts to the capital, by expreſs, of every extraordinary event of importance that happens in the country;—to guard the frontiers, and aſſiſt the officers of the revenue in preventing ſmuggling;—to have a watchful eye over all ſoldiers on furlough in the country, and when guilty of exceſſes, to apprehend them and tranſport them to their regiments,—to aſſiſt the inhabitants in caſe of fire, and particularly to

guard their effects, and prevent their being loſt or ſtolen, in the confuſion which commonly takes place on thoſe occaſions;—to purſue and apprehend all thieves, robbers, murderers, and other malefactors;—and in general, to lend their aſſiſtance in all caſes in which they could be uſeful in maintaining peace, order, and tranquillity in the country.

As the Sovereign had an undoubted right to quarter his troops upon the inhabitants when they were employed for the police and defence of the country, they were on this occaſion called upon to provide quarters for the men diſtributed in theſe cantonments; but in order to make this burthen as light as poſſible to the inhabitants, they were only called upon to provide quarters for the *non-commiſſioned officers* and *privates*, and inſtead of being obliged to take *theſe* into their houſes, and to furniſh them with victuals and lodgings, as had formerly been the practice, (and which was certainly a great hardſhip,) a ſmall houſe or barrack for the men, with ſtabling adjoining to it for the horſes, was built, or proper lodgings were hired by the civil magiſtrate, in each of theſe military ſtations, and the expence was levied upon the inhabitants at large. The forage for the horſes was provided by the regiments, or by contractors employed for that purpoſe; and the men being furniſhed with a certain allowance of fire-wood, and the neceſſary articles of kitchen furniture, were made to provide for their own ſubſiſtence by purchaſing their

proviſions

proviſions at the markets, and cooking their victuals in their own quarters.

The officers provided their own lodgings and ſtabling, being allowed a certain ſum for that purpoſe in addition to their ordinary pay.

The whole of the additional expence to the military cheſt, for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of theſe cantonments, amounted to a mere trifle; and the burthen upon the people, which attended the furniſhing of quarters for the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, was very inconſiderable, and bore no proportion to the advantages derived from the protection and ſecurity to their perſons and properties afforded by theſe troops.

Not only this cantonment of the cavalry was carried into execution as a preliminary meaſure to the taking up of the beggars in the capital, but many other preparatives were alſo made for that undertaking.

As conſiderable ſums were neceſſary for the ſupport of ſuch of the poor as, from age or other bodily infirmities, were unable by their induſtry to provide for their own ſubſiſtence, and as there were no public funds any way adequate to ſuch an expence, which could be applied to this uſe, the ſucceſs of the meaſure depended entirely upon the voluntary ſubſcriptions of the inhabitants; and in order to induce theſe to ſubſcribe liberally, it was neceſſary to ſecure their approbation of the plan, and their confidence in thoſe who were choſen to carry it into execution. And as the number of beggars was ſo great

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in Munich, and their importunity ſo very troubleſome, there could be no doubt that any ſenſible plan for remedying this evil would have been gladly received by the public; but they had been ſo often diſappointed by fruitleſs attempts from time to time made for that purpoſe, that they began to think the enterprize quite impoſſible, and to conſider every propoſal for providing for the poor, and preventing mendicity, as a mere job.

Aware of this, I took my meaſures accordingly. To convince the public that the ſcheme was feaſible, I determined firſt, by a great exertion, to carry it into complete execution, and *then* to aſk them to ſupport it. And to ſecure their confidence in thoſe employed in the management of it, perſons of the higheſt rank and moſt reſpectable characters were choſen to ſuperintend and direct the affairs of the inſtitution; and every meaſure was taken that could be deviſed to prevent abuſes.

Two principal objects were to be attended to, in making theſe arrangements; the firſt was to furniſh ſuitable employment to ſuch of the poor as were able to work; and the ſecond, to provide the neceſſary aſſiſtance for thoſe who, from age, ſickneſs, or other bodily infirmities, were unable by their induſtry to provide for themſelves. A general ſyſtem of police was likewiſe neceſſary among this claſs of miſerable beings; as well as meaſures for reclaiming them, and making them uſeful ſubjects.

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The police of the poor, as alſo the diſtribution of alms, and all the economical details of the inſtitution, were put under the direction of a committee, compoſed of the preſident of the council of war,—the preſident of the council of ſupreme regency,—the preſident of the eccleſiaſtical council;—and the preſident of the chamber of finances; and to aſſiſt them in this work, each of the above-mentioned preſidents was accompanied by one counſellor of his reſpective department, at his own choice; who was preſent at all the meetings of the committee, and who performed the more laborious parts of the buſineſs. This committee, which was called *The Armen Inſtituts Deputation,* had convenient apartments fitted up for its meetings; a ſecretary, clerk, and accountant, were appointed to it; and the ordinary guards of the police were put under its immediate direction.

Neither the preſidents nor the counſellors belonging to this committee received any pay or emolument whatever for that ſervice, but took upon themſelves this trouble merely from motives of humanity, and a generous deſire to promote the public good; and even the ſecretary, and other inferior officers employed in this buſineſs, received their pay immediately from the Treaſury, or from ſome other department, and not from the funds deſtined for the relief of the poor; and in order moſt effectually to remove all ſuſpicion with reſpect to the management of this buſineſs, and the faithful application of the money deſtined for the

poor,

poor, inſtead of appointing a Treaſurer to the committee, a public banker of the town, a moſt reſpectable citizen, was named to receive and pay all monies belonging to the inſtitution, upon the written orders of the committee; and exact and detailed accounts of all monies received and expended were ordered to be printed every three months, and diſtributed *gratis* among the inhabitants. In order that every citizen might have it in his power to aſſure himſelf that the accounts were exact, and that the ſums expended were *bonâ fide* given to the poor in alms, the money was publicly diſtributed every Saturday in the town-hall, in the preſence of a number of deputies choſen from among the citizens themſelves; and an alphabetical liſt of the poor who received alms, the weekly ſum each perſon received, and the place of his or her abode, was hung up in the hall for public inſpection.

But this was not all. In order to fix the confidence of the public upon the moſt firm and immoveable baſis, and to engage their good-will and cheerful aſſiſtance in ſupport of the meaſures adopted, the citizens were invited, to take an active and honourable part in the execution of the plan, and in the direction of its moſt intereſting details.

The town of Munich, which contains about 60,000 inhabitants, had been formerly divided into four quarters. Each of theſe were now divided into four ſubdiviſions or diſtricts, making in all ſixteen diſtricts; and all the dwelling-houſes, from the palace of the ſovereign to the meaneſt hovel, were

were regularly numbered, and inſcribed in printed liſts provided for that purpoſe. For the inſpection of the poor in each diſtrict, a reſpectable citizen was choſen, who was called the commiſſary of the diſtrict, (*abtheilungs commiſſair*,) and for his aſſiſtants, a prieſt, a phyſician, a ſurgeon, and an apothecary, all of whom, including the commiſſary, undertook this ſervice without fee or reward, from motives of humanity and true patriotiſm. The apothecary was merely reimburſed the original coſt of the medicines he furniſhed. To give more weight and dignity to the office of commiſſary of a diſtrict, one of theſe commiſſaries, in rotation, was called to aſſiſt at the meetings of the ſupreme committee, and all applications for alms were ſubmitted to the commiſſaries for their opinion, or, more properly, all ſuch applications went through theſe commiſſaries to the committee. They were likewiſe particularly charged with the inſpection and police of the poor in their ſeveral diſtricts.

When a perſon already upon the poor liſt, or any other, in diſtreſs, ſtood in need of aſſiſtance, he applied to the commiſſary of his diſtrict, who, after viſiting him, and inquiring into the circumſtances of his caſe, afforded him ſuch immediate aſſiſtance as was abſolutely neceſſary; or otherwiſe, if the caſe was ſuch as to admit of the delay, he recommended him to the attention of the committee, and waited for their orders. If the poor perſon was ſick, or wounded,

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he was carried to ſome hoſpital; or the phyſician or ſurgeon of the diſtrict was ſent for, and a nurſe provided to take care of him in his lodgings. If he grew worſe, and appeared to draw near his end, the prieſt was ſent for, to afford him ſuch ſpiritual aſſiſtance as he might require; and if he died, he was decently buried. After his death, the commiſſary aſſiſted at the inventory which was taken of his effects, a copy of which inventory was delivered over to the committee. Theſe effects were afterwards ſold;—and after deducting the amount of the different ſums received in alms from the inſtitution by the deceaſed during his lifetime, and the amount of the expences of his illneſs and funeral, the remainder, if any, was delivered over to his lawful heirs; but when theſe effects were inſufficient for thoſe purpoſes; or when no effects were to be found; the ſurplus in the one caſe; and the whole of thoſe expences in the other, was borne by the funds of the inſtitution.

Theſe funds were derived from the following ſources, viz.

Firſt, from ſtated monthly allowances, from the ſovereign out of his private purſe,—from the ſtates,—and from the treaſury, or chamber of finances.

Secondly, and principally, from the voluntary ſubſcription of the inhabitants.

Thirdly, from legacies left to the inſtitution, and

Fourthly, from ſeveral ſmall revenues ariſing

from certain tolls, fines, &c. which were appropriated to that uſe *.

Several other, and ſome of them very conſiderable public funds, originally deſigned by their founders for the relief of the poor, might have been taken and appropriated to this purpoſe; but as ſome of theſe foundations had been miſapplied, and others nearly ruined by bad management, it would have been a very diſagreeable taſk to wreſt them out of the hands of thoſe who had the adminiſtration of them; and I therefore judged it moſt prudent not to meddle with them, avoiding, by that means, a great deal of oppoſition to the execution of my plan.

* The annual amount of theſe various receipts may be ſeen in the accounts publiſhed in the Appendix.

CHAP. III.

Preparations made for giving Employment to the Poor.—Difficulties attending that Undertaking.—The Meaſures adopted completely ſucceſsful.—The Poor reclaimed to Habits of uſeful Induſtry.—Deſcription of the Houſe of Induſtry at Munich.

BUT before I proceed to give a more particular account of the funds of this inſtitution, and of the application of them, it will be neceſſary to mention the preparations which were made for furniſhing employment to the poor, and the means which were uſed for reclaiming them from their vicious habits, and rendering them induſtrious and uſeful ſubjects. And this was certainly the moſt difficult, as well as the moſt curious and intereſting part of the undertaking. To truſt raw materials in the hands of common beggars, certainly required great caution and management; —but to produce ſo total and radical a change in the morals, manners, and cuſtoms of this debauched and abandoned race, as was neceſſary to render them orderly and uſeful members of ſociety, will naturally be conſidered as an arduous, if not impoſſible enterprize. In this I ſucceeded; —for the proof of this fact I appeal to the flouriſhing ſtate of the different manufactories in which

which theſe poor people are now employed,—to their orderly and peaceable demeanor—to their chearfulneſs—to their induſtry,—to the deſire to excel, which manifeſts itſelf among them upon all occaſions,—and to the very air of their countenances. Strangers, who go to ſee this inſtitution, (and there are very few who paſs through Munich who do not take that trouble,) cannot ſufficiently expreſs their ſurprize at the air of happineſs and contentment which reigns throughout every part of this extenſive eſtabliſhment, and can hardly be perſuaded, that among thoſe they ſee ſo chearfully active in that intereſting ſcene of induſtry, by far the greater part were, five years ago, the moſt miſerable and moſt wretched of beings,—common beggars in the ſtreets.

An account of the means employed in bringing about this change cannot fail to be intereſting to every benevolent mind; and this is what has encouraged me to lay theſe details before the public.

By far the greater number of the poor people to be taken care of were not only common beggars, but had been bred up from their very infancy in that profeſſion; and were ſo attached to their indolent and diſſolute way of living, as to prefer it to all other ſituations. They were not only unacquainted with all kinds of work, but had the moſt inſuperable averſion to honeſt labour; and had been ſo long familiarized with every crime, that they had become perfectly callous to all ſenſe of ſhame and remorſe.

With perſons of this deſcription, it is eaſy to be conceived;—precepts;—admonitions;—and puniſhments;—would be of little or no avail. But where precepts fail, *habits* may ſometimes be ſucceſsful.

To make vicious and abandoned people happy, it has generally been ſuppoſed neceſſary, *firſt*, to make them virtuous. But why not reverſe this order? Why not make them firſt *happy*, and then virtuous? If happineſs and virtue be *inſeparable*, the end will be as certainly obtained by the one method as by the other; and it is moſt undoubtedly much eaſier to contribute to the happineſs and comfort of perſons in a ſtate of poverty and miſery, than by admonitions and puniſhments to reform their morals. Deeply ſtruck with the importance of this truth, all my meaſures were taken accordingly. Every thing was done that could be deviſed to make the poor people I had to deal with comfortable and happy in their new ſituation, and my hopes, that a habit of enjoying the real comforts and conveniences which were provided for them, would in time, ſoften their hearts, open their eyes, and render them grateful and docile, were not diſappointed. The pleaſure I have had in the ſucceſs of this experiment is much eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed. Would to God that my ſucceſs might encourage others to follow my example! If it were generally known how little trouble, and how little expence, are required to do much good, the heart-felt ſatisfaction which ariſes from relieving the

the wants, and promoting the happineſs of our fellow-creatures, is ſo great, that I am perſuaded, acts of the moſt eſſential charity would be much more frequent, and the maſs of miſery among mankind would conſequently be much leſſened.

Having taken my reſolution to make the *comfort* of the poor people, who were to be provided for, the primary object of my attention, I conſidered what circumſtance in life, after the neceſſaries of food and raiment, contributes moſt to comfort, and I found it to be *cleanlineſs*. And ſo very extenſive is the influence of cleanlineſs that it reaches even to the brute creation. With what care and attention do the feathered race waſh themſelves and put their plumage in order; and how perfectly neat, clean and elegant do they ever appear? Among the beaſts of the field we find that thoſe which are the moſt cleanly are generally the moſt gay and chearful; or are diſtinguiſhed by a certain air of tranquillity and contentment; and ſinging birds are always remarkable for the neatneſs of their plumage. And ſo great is the effect of cleanlineſs upon man, that it extends even to his moral character. Virtue never dwelt long with filth and naſtineſs; nor do I believe there ever was a perſon *ſcrupulouſly attentive to cleanlineſs* who was a conſummate villain.

Order and diſorder—peace and war—health and ſickneſs, cannot exiſt together; but *comfort* and *contentment*, the inſeparable companions of *happineſs* and *virtue*, can only ariſe from order, peace, and health.

Brute animals are evidently taught cleanlineſs by inſtinct, and can there be a ſtronger proof of its being eſſentially neceſſary to their well being and happineſs? But if cleanlineſs is neceſſary to the happineſs of brutes, how much more ſo muſt it be to the happineſs of the human race?

The good effects of cleanlineſs, or rather the bad effects of filth and naſtineſs, may, I think, be very ſatisfactorily accounted for. Our bodies are continually at war with whatever offends them, and every thing offends them that adheres to them, and irritates them;—and though by long habit we may be ſo accuſtomed to ſupport a phyſical ill, as to become almoſt inſenſible to it, yet it never leaves the mind perfectly at peace. There always remains a certain uneaſineſs, and diſcontent; an indeciſion, and an averſion to all ſerious application, which ſhows evidently that the mind is not at reſt. Thoſe who from being afflicted with long and painful diſeaſe, ſuddenly acquire health, are beſt able to judge of the force of this reaſoning. It is by the delightful ſenſation they feel, at being relieved from pain and uneaſineſs, that they learn to know the full extent of their former miſery; and the human heart is never ſo effectually ſoftened, and ſo well prepared and diſpoſed to receive virtuous impreſſions, as upon ſuch occaſions.

It was with a view to bring the minds of the poor and unfortunate people I had to deal with to this ſtate, that I took ſo much pains to make them comfortable in their new ſituation. The ſtate in which they had been uſed to live was certainly moſt

moſt wretched and deplorable; but they had been ſo long accuſtomed to it, that they were grown inſenſible to their own miſery. It was therefore neceſſary, in order to awaken their attention, to make the contraſt between their former ſituation, and that which was prepared for them, as ſtriking as poſſible. To this end, every thing was done that could be deviſed to make them really comfortable.

Moſt of them had been uſed to living in the moſt miſerable hovels, in the midſt of vermin, filth, and every kind of naſtineſs; or to ſleep in the ſtreets, and under the hedges, half naked, and expoſed to all the inclemencies of the ſeaſons. A large and commodious building, fitted up in the neateſt and moſt comfortable manner, was now provided for their reception. In this agreeable retreat they found ſpacious and elegant apartments, kept with the moſt ſcrupulous neatneſs; well warmed in winter; and well lighted; a good warm dinner every day, *gratis*; cooked and ſerved up with all poſſible attention to order and cleanlineſs;—materials and utenſils for thoſe who were able to work;—maſters, *gratis*, for thoſe who required inſtruction;—the moſt generous pay, *in money*, for all the labour performed; and the kindeſt uſage from every perſon, from the higheſt to the loweſt, belonging to the eſtabliſhment. Here, in this aſylum for the indigent and unfortunate, no ill uſage, no harſh language, is permitted. During five years that the eſtabliſhment has exiſted, not a blow has been given to any one;

not even to a child by his inſtructor. As the rules and regulations for the preſervation of order are few, and eaſy to be obſerved, the inſtances of their being tranſgreſſed are rare; and as all the labour performed is paid by the piece; and not by the day; and well paid; and as thoſe who gain the moſt by their work in the courſe of the week, receive proportional rewards on the Saturday evening; theſe are moſt effectual encouragements to induſtry.

But before I proceed to an account of the internal economy of this eſtabliſhment, it will be neceſſary to deſcribe the building which was appropriated to this uſe, and the other local circumſtances, neceſſary to be known, in order to have a clear idea of the ſubject.

This building, which is very extenſive, is pleaſantly ſituated in the *Au*, one of the ſuburbs of the city of Munich. It had formerly been a manufactory, but for many years had been deſerted and falling to ruins. It was now completely repaired and in part rebuilt. A large kitchen, with a large eating-room adjoining it, and a commodious bake-houſe, were added to the buildings; and work-ſhops for carpenters, ſmiths, turners, and ſuch other mechanics as were conſtantly wanted in the manufactory for making and repairing the machinery were eſtabliſhed, and furniſhed with tools. Large halls were fitted up for ſpinners of hemp,—for ſpinners of flax,—for ſpinners of cotton,—for ſpinners of wool,—and for ſpinners of worſted, and adjoining to each

hall

hall a ſmall room was fitted up for a clerk or inſpector of the hall, *(ſpin-ſchreiber.)* This room, which was at the ſame time a ſtore-room, and counting-houſe, had a large window opening into the hall, from whence the ſpinners were ſupplied with raw materials,—where they delivered their yarn when ſpun,—and from whence they received an order upon the caſhier, ſigned by the clerk, for the amount of their labour.

Halls were likewiſe fitted up for weavers of woollens,—for weavers of ſerges and ſhalloons,—for linen weavers,—for weavers of cotton goods, and for ſtocking weavers,—and work-ſhops were provided for clothiers,—cloth ſhearers—dyers,—ſadlers,—and rooms for wool-ſorters,—wool-carders,—wool-combers,—knitters,—ſempſtreſſes, &c. Magazines were fitted up as well for finiſhed manufactures, as for raw materials, and rooms for counting-houſes,—ſtore-rooms for the kitchen and bake-houſe,—and dwelling rooms for the inſpectors and other officers who were lodged in the houſe.

A very ſpacious hall, 110 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 22 feet high, with many windows on both ſides, was fitted up as a drying room; and in this hall tenters were placed for ſtretching out and drying eight pieces of cloth at once. This hall was ſo contrived as to ſerve for the dyer and for the clothier at the ſame time.

A fulling mill was eſtabliſhed upon a ſtream of water which runs by one ſide of the court round which the building is erected; and adjoining to the fulling mill, is the dyers-ſhop, and the waſh-houſe.

This whole edifice, which is very extenſive, was fitted up, as has already been obſerved, in the neateſt manner poſſible. In doing this, even the external appearance of the building was attended to. It was handſomely painted, without, as well as within; and pains were taken to give it an air of elegance, as well as of neatneſs and cleanlineſs. A large court in the middle of the building was handſomely paved; and the ground before the building was levelled, and covered with gravel; and the approach to it from every ſide was made eaſy and commodious. Over the principal door, or rather gate, which fronts the ſtreet, is an inſcription, denoting the uſe to which the building is appropriated, and in the paſſage leading into the court, there is written in large letters of gold upon a black ground—"NO ALMS WILL BE RECEIVED HERE."

Upon coming into the court you ſee inſcriptions over all the doors upon the ground floor leading to the different parts of the building. Theſe inſcriptions, which are all in letters of gold upon a black ground, denote the particular uſe to which the different apartments are deſtined.

This building having been got ready, and a ſufficient number of ſpinning wheels, looms, and other utenſils made uſe of in the moſt common manufactures being provided; together with a ſufficient ſtock of raw materials, I proceeded to carry my plan into execution in the following manner.

CHAP. IV.

An Account of the taking up of the Beggars at Munich.—The Inhabitants are called upon for their Aſſiſtance.—General Subſcription for the Relief and Support of the Poor.—All other public and private Collections for the Poor aboliſhed.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY having, from time immemorial, been conſidered in Bavaria as a day peculiarly ſet a-part for giving alms, and the beggars never failing to be all out upon that occaſion, I choſe that moment as being the moſt favourable for beginning my operations. Early in the morning of the firſt of January 1790, the officers and non-commiſſioned officers of the three regiments of infantry in garriſon, were ſtationed in the different ſtreets, where they were directed to wait for further orders.

Having, in the mean time, aſſembled, at my lodgings, the field-officers, and all the chief magiſtrates of the town, I made them acquainted with my intention to proceed that very morning to the execution of a plan I had formed for taking up the beggars, and providing for the poor; and aſked their immediate aſſiſtance.

To

To ſhow the public that it was not my wiſh to carry this meaſure into execution by military force alone, (which might have rendered the meaſure odious,) but that I was diſpoſed to ſhow all becoming deference to the civil authority, I begged the magiſtrates to accompany me, and the field-officers of the garriſon, in the execution of the firſt and moſt difficult part of the undertaking, that of arreſting the beggars. This they moſt readily conſented to, and we immediately ſallied out into the ſtreet, myſelf accompanied by the chief magiſtrate of the town, and each of the field-officers by an inferior magiſtrate.

We were hardly got into the ſtreet when we were accoſted by a beggar, who aſked us for alms. I went up to him, and laying my hand gently upon his ſhoulder, told him, that from thence forwards begging would not be permitted in Munich; that if he really ſtood in need of aſſiſtance, (which would immediately be enquired into,) the neceſſary aſſiſtance ſhould certainly be given him, but that begging was forbid; and if he was detected in it again he would be ſeverely puniſhed. I then delivered him over to an orderly ſerjeant who was following me, with directions to conduct him to the Town-hall, and deliver him into the hands of thoſe he ſhould find there to receive him; and then turning to the officers and magiſtrates who accompanied me, I begged they would take notice, that I had myſelf, with my own hands, arreſted the firſt beggar we had met; and I requeſted them not only to follow my example themſelves, by arreſting

arreſting all the beggars they ſhould meet with, but that they would alſo endeavour to perſuade others, and particularly the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers of the garriſon, that it was by no means derogatory to their character as ſoldiers, or in any wiſe diſgraceful to them, to aſſiſt in ſo uſeful and laudable an undertaking. Theſe gentlemen having cheerfully and unanimouſly promiſed to do their utmoſt to ſecond me in this buſineſs, diſperſed into the different parts of the town, and with the aſſiſtance of the military, which they found every where waiting for orders, the town was ſo thoroughly cleared of beggars *in leſs than an hour*, that not one was to be found in the ſtreets.

Thoſe who were arreſted were conducted to the Town-hall, where their names were inſcribed in printed liſts provided for that purpoſe, and they were then diſmiſſed to their own lodgings, with directions to repair the next day to the newly erected "*Military Work-houſe*" in the Au; where they would find comfortable warm rooms;—a good warm dinner every day;—and work for all thoſe who were in a condition to labour. They were likewiſe told that a commiſſion ſhould immediately be appointed to enquire into their circumſtances, and to grant them ſuch regular weekly allowances of money, in alms, as they ſhould ſtand in need of; which was accordingly done.

Orders were then iſſued to all the military guards in the different parts of the town, to ſend out patroles frequently into the ſtreets in their neighbourhood,

bourhood, to arreſt all the beggars they ſhould meet with; and a reward was offered for each beggar they ſhould arreſt and deliver over to the civil magiſtrate. The guard of the police was likewiſe directed to be vigilant, and the inhabitants at large, of all ranks and denominations, were earneſtly called upon to aſſiſt in completing a work of ſo much public utility, and which had ſo happily been begun*. In an addreſs to the public, which was printed and diſtributed *gratis* among the inhabitants, the fatal conſequences ariſing from the prevalence of mendicity were deſcribed in the moſt lively and affecting colours,—and the manner pointed out in which they could moſt effectually aſſiſt in putting an end to an evil equally diſgraceful and prejudicial to ſociety.

As this addreſs (which was written with great ſpirit, by a man well known in the literary world, Profeſſor Babo,) gives a very ſtriking and a very juſt picture of the character, manners, and cuſtoms, of the hords of idle and diſſolute vagabonds which infeſted Munich at the time the meaſure in

* Upon this occaſion I muſt not forget to mention a curious circumſtance, which contributed very much towards clearing the town effectually of beggars. It being found that ſome of the moſt hardened of theſe vagabonds were attempting to return to their old practices, and that they found means to eſcape the patroles, by keeping a ſharp look-out, and avoiding them; to hold them more effectually in check, the patroles ſent out upon this ſervice were ordered to go without arms. In conſequence of this arrangement, the beggars being no longer able to diſtinguiſh who were in ſearch of them, and who were not, ſaw a patrole in every ſoldier they met with in the ſtreets, (and of theſe there were great numbers, Munich being a garriſon town,) and from thence forward they were kept in awe.

queſtion

queſtion was adopted, and of the various artifices they made uſe of in carrying on their depredations; I have thought it might not be improper to annex the addreſs at full length in the Appendix.

This addreſs, which was preſented to all the heads of families in the city, and to many by myſelf, having gone round to the doors of moſt of the principal citizens for that purpoſe, was accompanied by printed liſts, in which the inhabitants were requeſted to ſet down their names;—places of abode;—and the ſums they choſe to contribute monthly, for the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment. Theſe liſts, (tranſlations of which are alſo inſerted in the Appendix,) were delivered to the heads of families, with duplicates, to the end that one copy being ſent in to the committee, the other might remain with the maſter of the family. Theſe ſubſcriptions being *perfectly voluntary*, might be augmented or diminiſhed at pleaſure. When any perſon choſe to alter his ſubſcription, he ſent to the public office for two blank ſubſcription liſts, and filling them up anew, with ſuch alterations as he thought proper to make, he took up his old liſt at the office, and depoſited the new one in its ſtead.

Theſe ſubſcription liſts being all collected, they were ſorted, and regularly entered according to the numbers of the houſes of the ſubſcribers, in ſixteen general liſts *, anſwering to the ſixteen ſubdiviſions

* Upon a new diviſion of the town, when the ſuburbs were included, the number of ſubdiviſions (abtheilungs) were augmented to twenty three.

or

or diſtricts of the city; and a copy of the general liſt of each diſtrict was given to the commiſſary of the diſtrict.

Theſe copies, which were properly authenticated, ſerved for the direction of the commiſſary in collecting the ſubſcriptions in his diſtrict, which was done regularly the laſt Sunday morning of every month.

The amount of the collection was immediately delivered by the commiſſary into the hands of the banker of the inſtitution, for which he received two receipts from the banker; one of which he kept for his own juſtification, and the other he tranſmitted to the committee, with his report of the collection, which he was directed to ſend in as ſoon as the collection was made.

As there were ſome perſons who, from modeſty, or other motives, did not chooſe to have it known publicly how much they gave in alms to the poor, and on that account were averſe to have put down to their names upon the liſt of the ſubſcribers, the whole ſum they were deſirous of appropriating to that purpoſe; to accommodate matters to the peculiar delicacy of their feelings, the following arrangement was made, and carried into execution with great ſucceſs. Thoſe who were deſirous of contributing privately to the relief of the poor, were notified by an advertiſement publiſhed in the news-papers, that they might ſend to the banker of the inſtitution any ſums for that purpoſe they might think proper, under any feigned name, or under any motto or other device; and that not only

only a receipt would be given to the bearer, for the amount, without any queſtions being aſked him, but, for greater ſecurity, a public acknowledgement of the receipt of the ſum would be publiſhed by the banker, with a mention of the feigned name or device under which it came, in the next Munich gazette.

To accommodate thoſe who might be diſpoſed to give trifling ſums occaſionally, for the relief of the poor, and who did not chooſe to go or to ſend to the banker, fixed poor-boxes were placed in all the churches, and in moſt of the inns, coffee-houſes, and other places of public reſort; but nobody was ever called upon to put any thing into theſe boxes, nor was any poor's-box carried round, or any private collection or alms-gathering permitted to be made upon any occaſion, or under any pretence whatever.

When the inhabitants had ſubſcribed liberally to the ſupport of the inſtitution, it was but juſt to ſecure them from all further importunity in behalf of the poor. This was promiſed, and it was moſt effectually done; though not without ſome difficulty, and a very conſiderable expence to the eſtabliſhment.

The poor ſtudents in the Latin and German ſchools;—the ſiſters of the religious order of charity;—the directors of the hoſpital of lepers;—and ſome other public eſtabliſhments, had been ſo long in the habit of making collections, by going round among the inhabitants from houſe to houſe at ſtated periods, aſking alms, that they had acquired a ſort

of right to levy thoſe periodical contributions of which it was not thought prudent to diſpoſſeſs them without giving them an equivalent. And in order that this equivalent might not appear to be taken from the ſums ſubſcribed by the inhabitants for the ſupport of the poor, it was paid out of the monthly allowance which the inſtitution received from the chamber of finances.

Beſides theſe periodical collections, there were others, ſtill more troubleſome to the inhabitants, from which it was neceſſary to free them; and ſome of theſe laſt were even ſanctioned by legal authority. It is the cuſtom in Germany for apprentices in moſt of the mechanical trades, as ſoon as they have finiſhed their apprenticeſhips with their maſters, to travel, during three or four years, in the neighbouring countries and provinces, to perfect themſelves in their profeſſions by working as journeymen wherever they can find employment. When one of thoſe itinerant journeymen tradeſmen comes into a town, and cannot find employment in it, he is conſidered as having a right to beg the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants, and particularly of thoſe of the trade he profeſſes, to enable him to go to the next town; and this aſſiſtance it was not thought right to refuſe. This cuſtom was not only very troubleſome to the inhabitants, but gave riſe to innumerable abuſes. Great numbers of idle vagabonds were continually ſtrolling about the country under the name of travelling journeymen tradeſmen; and though any perſon, who preſented himſelf as ſuch in any ſtrange

place,

place was obliged to produce for his legitimation a certificate from his laſt maſter, in whoſe ſervice he had been employed, yet ſuch certificates were ſo eaſily counterfeited, or obtained by fraud, that little reliance could be placed in them.

To remedy all theſe evils, the following arrangement was made: thoſe travelling journeymen tradeſmen who arrive at Munich and do not find employment, are obliged to quit the town immediately, or to repair to the military workhouſe, where they are either furniſhed with work, or a ſmall ſum is given them to enable them to purſue their journey farther.

Another arrangement by which the inhabitants have been relieved from much importunity, and by which a ſtop has been put to many abuſes, is the new regulation reſpecting thoſe who ſuffer by fire; ſuch ſufferers commonly obtain from government ſpecial permiſſion to make collections of charitable donations among the inhabitants in certain diſtricts, during a limited time. Inſtead of the permiſſion to make collections in the city of Munich, the ſufferers now receive certain ſums from the funds of the inſtitution for the poor. By this arrangement, not only the inhabitants are relieved from the importunity which always attends public collections of alms, but the ſufferers ſave a great deal of time, which they formerly ſpent in going about from houſe to houſe; and the ſale of theſe permiſſions to undertakers, and many other abuſes, but too frequent before this arrangement took place, are now prevented.

The detailed account publiſhed in the appendix of the receipts and expenditures of the inſtitution during five years, will ſhow the amount of the expence incurred in relieving the inhabitants from the various periodical and other collections before mentioned.

But not to loſe ſight too long of the moſt intereſting object of this eſtabliſhment, we muſt follow the people who were arreſted in the ſtreets, to the aſylum which was prepared for them, but which no doubt appeared to them at firſt a moſt odious priſon.

CHAP. V.

The different kinds of Employment given to the Beggars upon their being aſſembled in the Houſe of Induſtry.—Their great awkwardneſs at firſt.—Their docility, and their progreſs in uſeful Induſtry.—The manner in which they were treated.—The manner in which they were fed.—The precautions uſed to prevent abuſes in the Public Kitchen from which they were fed.

As by far the greater part of theſe poor creatures were totally unacquainted with every kind of uſeful labour, it was neceſſary to give them ſuch work, at firſt, as was very eaſy to be performed, and in which the raw materials were of little value, and then, by degrees, as they became more adroit, to employ them in manufacturing more valuable articles.

As hemp is a very cheap commodity, and as the ſpinning of hemp is eaſily learned, particularly when it is deſigned for very coarſe and ordinary manufactures, 15,000 pounds of that article were purchaſed in the palatinate, and tranſported to Munich; and ſeveral hundred ſpinning wheels, proper for ſpinning it, were provided; and ſeveral good ſpinners, as inſtructors, were engaged, and in readineſs, when this houſe of induſtry was opened for the reception of the poor. Flax and

wool were likewiſe provided, and ſome few good ſpinners of thoſe articles were engaged as inſtructors; but by far the greater number of the poor began with ſpinning of hemp; and ſo great was their aukwardneſs at firſt, that they abſolutely ruined almoſt all the raw materials that were put into their hands. By an exact calculation of profit and loſs, it was found that the manufactory actually loſt more than 3000 florins upon the articles of hemp and flax, during the firſt three months; but we were not diſcouraged by theſe unfavourable beginnings; they were indeed eaſy to be foreſeen, conſidering the ſort of people we had to deal with, and how neceſſary it was to pay them at a very high rate for the little work they were able to perform, in order to keep up their courage, and induce them to perſevere with cheerfulneſs in acquiring more ſkill and addreſs in their labour. If the eſtabliſhment was ſupported at ſome little expence in the beginning, it afterwards richly repaid theſe advances, as will be ſeen in the ſequel of this account.

As the clothing of the army was the market upon which I principally depended, in diſpoſing of the manufactures which ſhould be made in the houſe, the woollen manufactory was an object moſt neceſſary to be attended to, and from which I expected to derive moſt advantage to the eſtabliſhment; but ſtill it was neceſſary to begin with the manufacture of hemp and flax, not only becauſe thoſe articles are leſs valuable than wool, and the loſs ariſing from their being ſpoiled by the aukwardneſs

wardneſs of beginners is of leſs conſequence, but alſo for another reaſon, which appears to me to be of ſo much importance as to require a particular explanation. It was hinted above that it was found neceſſary, in order to encourage beginners in theſe induſtrious purſuits, to pay them at a very high rate for the little work they were able to perform; but every body knows that no manufacture can poſſibly ſubſiſt long, where exorbitant prices are paid for labour; and it is eaſy to conceive what diſcontent and diſguſt would be occaſioned among the workmen upon lowering the prices which had for a length of time been given for labour. By employing the poor people in queſtion at firſt in the manufactures of hemp and flax, manufactures which were not intended to be carried on to any extent, it was eaſy afterwards, when they had acquired a certain degree of addreſs in their work, to take them from theſe manufactures, and put them to ſpinning of wool, worſted, and cotton; care having been taken to fix the price of labour in theſe laſt mentioned manufactures at a reaſonable rate.

The dropping the manufacture of any particular article altogether, or purſuing it leſs extenſively, could produce no bad effect upon the general eſtabliſhment; but the lowering of the price of labour, in any inſtance, could not fail to produce many.

It is neceſſary, in an undertaking like this, cautiouſly to avoid every thing that could produce

diſcouragement and diſcontent among thoſe upon whoſe induſtry ſucceſs muſt alone depend.

It is eaſy to conceive that ſo great a number of unfortunate beings, of all ages and ſexes, taken as it were out of their very element, and placed in a ſituation ſo perfectly new to them, could not fail to be productive of very intereſting ſituations. Would to God I were able to do juſtice to this ſubject! but no language can deſcribe the affecting ſcene to which I was a witneſs upon this occaſion. The exquiſite delight which a ſenſible mind muſt feel, upon ſeeing many hundreds of wretched beings awaking from a ſtate of miſery and inactivity, as from a dream; and applying themſelves with cheerfulneſs to the employments of uſeful induſtry;—upon ſeeing the firſt dawn of placid content break upon a countenance covered with habitual gloom, and furrowed and diſtorted by miſery;—this is eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed.

During the firſt three or four days that theſe poor people were aſſembled, it was not poſſible entirely to prevent confuſion: there was nothing like mutinous reſiſtance among them; but their ſituation was ſo new to them, and they were ſo very awkward in it, that it was difficult to bring them into any tolerable order. At length, however, by diſtributing them in the different halls, and aſſigning to each his particular place, (the places being all diſtinguiſhed by numbers,) they were brought into ſuch order as to enable the inſpectors, and inſtructors, to begin their operations.

Thoſe

Thoſe who underſtood any kind of work, were placed in the apartments where the work they underſtood was carried on; and the others, being claſſed according to their ſexes, and as much as poſſible according to their ages, were placed under the immediate care of the different inſtructors. By much the larger number were put to ſpinning of hemp;—others, and particularly the young children from four to ſeven years of age, were taught to knit, and to ſew; and the moſt awkward among the men, and particularly the old, the lame, and the infirm, were put to carding of wool. Old women, whoſe ſight was too weak to ſpin, or whoſe hands trembled with palſey, were made to ſpool yarn for the weavers; and young children, who were too weak to labour, were placed upon ſeats erected for that purpoſe round the rooms where other children worked.

As it was winter, fires were kept in every part of the building, from morning till night; and all the rooms were lighted up till nine o'clock in the evening. Every room and every ſtair-caſe was neatly ſwept and cleaned twice a-day; once early in the morning, before the people were aſſembled, and once while they were at dinner.—Care was taken, by placing ventilators, and occaſionally opening the windows, to keep the air of the rooms perfectly ſweet, and free from all diſagreeable ſmells; and the rooms themſelves were not only neatly white-waſhed and fitted up, and arranged in every reſpect with elegance, but care was taken to clean the windows very often, to clean the court-

yard every day, and even to clear away the rubbiſh from the ſtreet in front of the building, and to a conſiderable diſtance on every ſide.

Thoſe who frequented this eſtabliſhment were expected to arrive at the fixed hour in the morning, which hour varied according to the ſeaſon of the year; if they came too late, they were gently reprimanded; and if they perſiſted in being tardy, without being able to give a ſufficient excuſe for not coming ſooner, they were puniſhed by being deprived of their dinner, which otherwiſe they received every day *gratis*.

At the hour of dinner, a large bell was rung in the court, when thoſe at work in the different parts of the building repaired to the dining-hall; where they found a wholeſome and nouriſhing repaſt; conſiſting of about *a pound and a quarter*, Avoirdupois weight, of a very rich ſoup of peaſe and barley, mixed with cuttings of fine white bread; and a piece of excellent rye bread, weighing *ſeven ounces*; which laſt they commonly put in their pockets, and carried home for their ſupper. Children were allowed the ſame portion as grown perſons; and a mother, who had one or more young children, was allowed a portion for each of them.

Thoſe who from ſickneſs, or other bodily infirmities, were not able to come to the work-houſe;—as alſo thoſe who, on account of young children they had to nurſe, or ſick perſons to take care of, found it more convenient to work at their own lodgings, (and of theſe there were many,) were not on that account

account deprived of their dinners. Upon repreſenting their caſes to the committee, tickets were granted them, upon which they were authorized to receive from the public kitchen, daily, the number of portions ſpecified in the ticket; and theſe they might ſend for by a child, or by any other perſon they thought proper to employ; it was neceſſary, however, that the ticket ſhould always be produced, otherwiſe the portions were not delivered. This precaution was neceſſary, to prevent abuſes on the part of the poor.

Many other precautions were taken to prevent frauds on the part of thoſe employed in the kitchen, and in the various other offices for the purpoſe of feeding the poor.

The bread-corn, peaſe, barley, &c. were purchaſed in the public market in large quantities, and at times when thoſe articles were to be had at reaſonable prices; and were laid up in ſtore-rooms provided for that purpoſe, under the care of the ſtore-keeper of the Military Work-houſe.

The baker received his flour by weight from the ſtore-keeper, and in return delivered a certain fixed quantity of bread, each loaf, when well baked, and afterwards dryed, during four days, in a bread-room through which the air had a free paſſage, weighed two pounds ten ounces Avoirdupois. Such a loaf was divided into ſix portions; and large baſkets filled with theſe pieces being placed in the paſſage leading to the dining-hall, the portions were delivered out to the poor as they paſſed to go into the hall, each perſon who paſſed

paſſed giving a medal of tin to the perſon who gave him the bread, in return for each portion received. Theſe medals, which were given out to the poor each day in the halls where they worked, by the ſteward, or by the inſpectors of the hall, ſerved to prevent frauds in the diſtribution of the bread; the perſon who diſtributed it being obliged to produce them as vouchers of the quantity given out each day.

Thoſe who had received theſe portions of bread, held them up in their hands upon their coming into the dining-hall, as a ſign that they had a right to ſeat themſelves at the tables; and as many portions of bread as they produced, ſo many portions of ſoup they were entitled to receive; and thoſe portions which they did not eat they were allowed to carry away; ſo that the delivery of bread was a check upon the delivery of ſoup, and *vice verſa*.

The kitchen was fitted up with all poſſible attention, as well to convenience, as to the economy of fuel. This will readily be believed by thoſe who are informed, that the whole work of the kitchen is performed, with great eaſe, by three cook-maids; and that the daily expence for fire-wood amounts to no more than twelve creutzers, or *four-pence half-penny* ſterling, when dinner is provided for 1000 people. The number of perſons who are fed *daily* from this kitchen is, at a medium, in ſummer, about *one thouſand*, (rather more than leſs,) and in winter, about 1200. Frequently, however, there have been more than 1500 at table.

As

As a particular account of this kitchen, with drawings; together with an account of a number of new and very intereſting experiments relative to the economy of fuel, will be annexed to this work, I ſhall add nothing more now upon the ſubject; except it be the certificate, which may be ſeen in the Appendix; which I have thought prudent to publiſh, in order to prevent my being ſuſpected of exaggeration in diſplaying the advantages of my economical arrangements.

The aſſertion, that a warm dinner may be cooked for 1000 perſons, at the trifling expence of four pence half-penny for fuel; and that, too, where the cord, five feet eight inches and nine-tenths long, five feet eight inches and nine-tenths high, and five feet three inches and two-tenths wide, Engliſh meaſure, of pine-wood, of the moſt indifferent quality, coſts above ſeven ſhillings; and where the cord of hard wood, ſuch as beech and oak, of equal dimenſions, coſts more than twice that ſum, may appear incredible; yet I will venture to aſſert, and I hereby pledge myſelf with the public to prove, that in the kitchen of the Military Academy at Munich, and eſpecially in a kitchen lately built under my direction at Verôna, in the Hoſpital of *la Pietà*, I have carried the economy of fuel ſtill further.

To prevent frauds in the kitchen of the inſtitution for the poor at Munich, the ingredients are delivered each day by the ſtore-keeper, to the chief cook; and a perſon of confidence, not belonging to the kitchen, attends at the proper hour

to

to ſee that they are actually uſed. Some one of the inſpectors, or other chief officer of the eſtabliſhment, alſo attends at the hour of dinner, to ſee that the victuals furniſhed to the poor are good; well dreſſed; and properly ſerved up.

As the dining-hall is not large enough to accommodate all the poor at once, they dine in companies of as many as can be ſeated together, (about 150); thoſe who work in the houſe being ſerved firſt, and then thoſe who come from the town.

Though moſt of thoſe who work in their own lodgings ſend for their dinner, yet there are many others, and particularly ſuch as from great age or other bodily infirmities are not able to work, who come from the town every day to the public hall to dine; and as theſe are frequently obliged to wait ſome time at the door, before they can be admitted into the dining-hall;—that is to ſay, till all the poor who work in the houſe have finiſhed their dinners;—for their more comfortable accommodation, a large room, provided with a ſtove for heating it in winter, has been conſtructed, adjoining to the building of the inſtitution, but not within the court, where theſe poor people aſſemble, and are ſheltered from the inclemency of the weather while they wait for their dinners.

To preſerve order and decorum at theſe public dinners, and to prevent crowding and joſtling at the door of the dining-hall, the ſteward, or ſome other officer of the houſe of ſome authority, is always preſent in the hall during dinner; and two

privates

privates of the police guards, who know moſt of the poor perſonally, take poſt at the door of the hall, one on each ſide of it; and between them the poor are obliged to paſs ſingly into the hall.

As ſoon as a company have taken their places at the table, (the ſoup being always ſerved out and placed upon the tables before they are admitted,) upon a ſignal given by the officer who preſides at the dinner, they all repeat together a ſhort prayer. Perhaps I ought to aſk pardon for mentioning ſo old-faſhioned a cuſtom; but I own I am old-faſhioned enough myſelf to like ſuch things.

As an account in detail will be given in another place, of the expence of feeding theſe poor people, I ſhall only obſerve here, that this expence was conſiderably leſſened by the voluntary donations of bread, and offal meat, which were made by the bakers and butchers of the town and ſuburbs. The beggars, not ſatisfied with the money which they extorted from all ranks of people by their unceaſing importunity, had contrived to lay certain claſſes of the inhabitants under regular periodical contributions of certain commodities; and eſpecially eatables; which they collected in kind; of this nature were the contributions which were levied by them upon the bakers, butchers, keepers of eating-houſes, ale-houſe keepers, brewers, &c. all of whom were obliged, at ſtated periods; once a-week at leaſt; or oftener; to deliver to ſuch of the beggars as preſented themſelves at the hour appointed, very conſiderable quantities of bread, meat,

meat, ſoup, and other eatables; and to ſuch a length were theſe ſhameful impoſitions carried, that a conſiderable traffic was actually carried on with the articles ſo collected, between the beggars and a number of petty ſhopkeepers, or huckſters, who purchaſed them of the beggars, and made a buſineſs of ſelling them by retail to the indigent and induſtrious inhabitants. And though theſe abuſes were well known to the public, yet this cuſtom had ſo long exiſted, and ſo formidable were the beggars become to the inhabitants, that it was by no means ſafe, or adviſeable, to refuſe their demands.

Upon the town being cleared of beggars, theſe impoſitions ceaſed of courſe; and the worthy citizens, who were relieved from this burthen, felt ſo ſenſibly the ſervice that was rendered them, that, to ſhow their gratitude, and their deſire to aſſiſt in ſupporting ſo uſeful an eſtabliſhment, they voluntarily offered, in addition to their monthly ſubſcriptions in money, to contribute every day a certain quantity of bread, meat, ſoup, &c. towards feeding the poor in the Military Workhouſe. And theſe articles were collected every day by the ſervants of the eſtabliſhment; who went round the town with ſmall carts, neatly fitted up, and elegantly painted, and drawn by ſingle ſmall horſes, neatly harneſſed.

As in theſe, as well as in all other collections of public charity, it was neceſſary to arrange matters ſo that the public might ſafely place the moſt perfect confidence in thoſe who were charged with theſe

theſe details; the collections were made in a manner in which it was evidently impoſſible for thoſe employed in making them to defraud the poor of any part of that which their charitable and more opulent fellow-citizens deſigned for their relief.—And to this circumſtance principally it may, I believe, be attributed, that theſe donations have for ſuch a length of time continued to be ſo conſiderable.

In the collection of the ſoup, and of the offal meat at the butchers ſhops, as thoſe articles were not very valuable and not eaſily concealed or diſpoſed of, no particular precautions were neceſſary, other than ſending round publicly at a certain hour the carts deſtined for thoſe purpoſes. Upon that for collecting the ſoup, which was upon four wheels, was a large caſk neatly painted with an inſcription on each ſide in large letters, "*for the* "*Poor.*" That for the meat held a large tub with a cover, painted with the ſame colours, and marked on both ſides with the ſame inſcription.

Beſide this tub, other ſmaller tubs, painted in like manner, and bearing the ſame inſcription "*for the Poor*," were provided and hung up in conſpicuous ſituations in all the butchers ſhops in the town. In doing this, two objects were had in view, firſt the convenience of the butchers; that in cutting up their meat they might have a convenient place to lay by that which they ſhould deſtine for the poor till it ſhould be called for; and ſecondly to give an opportunity to thoſe who bought meat in their ſhops to throw in any odd

ſcraps,

ſcraps, or bones, they might receive, and which they might not think worth the trouble of carrying home.

Theſe odd pieces are more frequently to be met with in the lots which are ſold in the butchers ſhops in Munich than in almoſt any other town; for as the price of meat is fixed by authority, the butchers have a right to ſell the whole carcaſe, the bad pieces with the good, ſo that with each good lot there is what in this country is called the *zugewicht*, that is to ſay, an indifferent ſcrap of offal meat, or piece of bone, to make up the weight—and theſe refuſe pieces were very often thrown into the poors tub, and after being properly cleaned and boiled ſerved to make their ſoup much more ſavoury and nouriſhing.

In the collection of the daily donations of bread, as that article is more valuable, and more eaſily concealed and diſpoſed of, more precautions were uſed to prevent frauds on the parts of the ſervants who were ſent round to make the collection.

The cart which was employed for this purpoſe was furniſhed with a large wooden cheſt, firmly nailed down upon it, and provided with a good lock and key; and this cheſt, which was neatly painted, and embelliſhed with an inſcription, was ſo contrived, by means of an opening in the top of a large vertical wooden tube fixed in its lid, and made in the form of a mouſe-trap, that when it was locked, (as it always was when it was ſent round for the donations of bread,) a loaf of bread,

bread, or any thing of that ſize, could be put into it; but nothing could be taken out of it by the ſame opening. Upon the return of the cart, the bread cheſt was opened by the ſteward, who keeps the key of it; and its contents, after being entered in a regiſter kept for that purpoſe, were delivered over to the care of the ſtore-keeper.

The bread collected was commonly ſuch as not having been ſold in time, had become too old, hard, and ſtale for the market; but which, being cut fine, a handful of it put into a baſin of good peaſe-ſoup, was a great addition to it.

The amount of theſe charitable donations in kind, may be ſeen in the tranſlations of the original returns, which are annexed in the Appendix.

The collections of ſoup were not long continued, it being found to be in general of much too inferior a quality to be mixed with the ſoup made in the kitchen of the poor-houſe; but the collections of bread and of meat continue to this time, and are ſtill very productive.

But the greateſt reſource in feeding the poor, is one which I am but juſt beginning to avail myſelf of,—the uſe of potatoes. Of this ſubject, however, I ſhall treat more largely hereafter.

The above-mentioned precautions uſed in making collections in kind, may perhaps appear trifling, and ſuperfluous; they were nevertheleſs very neceſſary. It was alſo found neceſſary to change all the poors-boxes in the churches, to prevent their being robbed: for though in thoſe which were firſt put up, the openings were not only ſmall, but

ended in a curved tube, ſo that it appeared almoſt impoſſible to get any of the money out of the box by the ſame opening by which it was put into it; yet means were found, by introducing into the opening thin pieces of elaſtic wood, covered with bird-lime, to rob the boxes. This was prevented in the new boxes, by cauſing the money to deſcend through a ſort of bag, with a hole in the bottom of it, or rather a flexible tube, made of chain-work, with iron wire, ſuſpended in the middle of the box.

CHAP. VI.

Apology for the Want of Method in treating the Subject under Conſideration.—Of the various Means uſed for encouraging Induſtry among the Poor.—Of the internal Arrangement and the Government of the Houſe of Induſtry.—Why called the Military Work-houſe.—Of the Manner in which the Buſineſs is carried on there.—Of the various Means uſed for preventing Frauds in carrying on the Buſineſs in the different Manufactures.—Of the flouriſhing State of thoſe Manufactures.

THOUGH all the different parts of a well arranged eſtabliſhment go on together, and harmonize, like the parts of a piece of muſic in full ſcore, yet, in deſcribing ſuch an eſtabliſhment, it is impoſſible to write like the muſician, *in ſcore*, and to make all the parts of the narrative advance together. Various movements, which exiſt together, and which have the moſt intimate connection and dependence upon each other, muſt nevertheleſs be deſcribed ſeparately; and the greateſt care and attention, and frequently no ſmall ſhare of addreſs, are neceſſary in the management of ſuch deſcriptions, to render the details intelligible; and to give the whole its full effect of order, dependence, con-

nection, and harmony. And in no caſe can theſe difficulties be greater, than in deſcriptions like that in which I am now engaged; where the number of the objects, and of the details, is ſo great, that it is difficult to determine which ſhould be attended to firſt; and how far it may ſafely be purſued, without danger of the others being too far removed from their proper places; or excluded; or forgotten.

The various meaſures adopted, and precautions taken, in arreſting the beggars,—in collecting and diſtributing alms,—in eſtabliſhing order and police among them,—in feeding and clothing the poor,—and in eſtabliſhing various manufactures for giving them employment, are all ſubjects which deſerve, and require, the moſt particular explanation; yet thoſe are not the only operations which were begun at the ſame time, and carried on together; but they are ſo dependent upon each other, that it is almoſt impoſſible to have a complete idea of the one, without being acquainted with the others; or of treating of the one, without mentioning the others at the ſame time.—This, therefore, muſt be my excuſe, if I am taxed with want of method, or of perſpicuity in the deſcriptions; and this being premiſed, I ſhall proceed to give an account of the various details which yet remain to be deſcribed relative to the operations in queſtion.

I have already obſerved how neceſſary it was to encourage, by every poſſible means, a ſpirit of induſtry and emulation among thoſe, who, from leading a life of indolence and debauchery, were

to

to be made uſeful members of ſociety; and I have mentioned ſome of the meaſures which were adopted for that purpoſe. It remains for me to purſue this intereſting ſubject, and to treat it, in all its details, with that care and attention which its importance ſo juſtly demands.

Though a very generous price was paid for labour, in the different manufactures in which the poor were employed, yet that alone was not enough to intereſt them ſufficiently in the occupations in which they were engaged. To excite their activity, and inſpire them with a true ſpirit of perſevering induſtry, it was neceſſary to fire them with emulation;—to awaken in them a dormant paſſion, whoſe influence they had never felt;—the love of honeſt fame;—an ardent deſire to excel;—the love of glory;—or by what other more humble or pompous name this paſſion, the moſt noble, and moſt beneficent that warms the human heart, can be diſtinguiſhed.

To excite emulation; praiſe; diſtinctions; rewards are neceſſary; and theſe were all employed. Thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their application, by their induſtry, by their addreſs, were publicly praiſed and encouraged;—brought forward, and placed in the moſt conſpicuous ſituations;—pointed out to ſtrangers who viſited the eſtabliſhment; and particularly named and propoſed as models for others to copy. A particular dreſs, a ſort of uniform for the eſtabliſhment, which, though very economical, as may be ſeen by the details which will be given of it in another

place, was nevertheleſs elegant, was provided; and this dreſs, as it was given out *gratis*, and only beſtowed upon thoſe who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, was ſoon looked upon as a very honourable mark of approved merit, and ſerved very powerfully to excite emulation among the competitors. I doubt whether vanity, in any inſtance, ever ſurveyed itſelf with more ſelf-gratification, than did ſome of theſe poor people when they firſt put on their new dreſs. How neceſſary is it to be acquainted with the ſecret ſprings of action in the human heart, to direct even the loweſt and moſt unfeeling claſs of mankind!—The machine is intrinſically the ſame in all ſituations;—the great ſecret is, firſt to put it in tune, before an attempt is made to play upon it. The jarring ſounds of former vibrations muſt firſt be ſtilled, otherwiſe no harmony can be produced; but when the inſtrument is in order, the notes cannot fail to anſwer to the touch of a ſkilful maſter.

Though every thing was done that could be deviſed to impreſs the minds of all thoſe, old and young, who frequented this eſtabliſhment, with ſuch ſentiments as were neceſſary in order to their becoming good and uſeful members of ſociety; (and in theſe attempts I was certainly ſucceſsful, much beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations;) yet my hopes were chiefly placed on the riſing generation.

The children, therefore, of the poor, were objects of my peculiar care and attention. To induce their parents to ſend them to the eſtabliſhment, even before they were old enough to do

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any kind of work, when they attended at the regular hours, they not only received their dinner *gratis*, but each of them was paid *three creutzers* a day for doing nothing, but merely being preſent where others worked. I have already mentioned that theſe children, who were too young to work, were placed upon ſeats built round the halls where other children worked. This was done in order to inſpire them with a deſire to do that, which other children, apparently more favoured, more careſſed, and more praiſed than themſelves, were permitted to do; and of which they were obliged to be idle ſpectators; and this had the deſired effect. As nothing is ſo tedious to a child as being obliged to ſit ſtill in the ſame place for a conſiderable time, and as the work which the other more favoured children were engaged in, was light and eaſy, and appeared rather amuſing than otherwiſe, being the ſpinning of hemp and flax, with ſmall light wheels, turned with the foot, theſe children, who were obliged to be ſpectators of this buſy and entertaining ſcene, became ſo uneaſy in their ſituations, and ſo jealous of thoſe who were permitted to be more active, that they frequently ſolicited with the greateſt importunity to be permitted to work, and often cried moſt heartily if this favour was not inſtantly granted them.

How ſweet theſe tears were to me, can eaſily be imagined!

The joy they ſhowed upon being permitted to deſcend from their benches, and mix with the

working children below, was equal to the ſolicitude with which they had demanded that favour. They were at firſt merely furniſhed with a wheel, which they turned for ſeveral days with the foot, without being permitted to attempt any thing further. As ſoon as they were become dexterous in this ſimple operation, and habit had made it ſo eaſy and familiar to them that the foot could continue its motion mechanically, without the aſſiſtance of the head;—till they could go on with their work, even though their attention was employed upon ſomething elſe;—till they could anſwer queſtions, and converſe freely with thoſe about them upon indifferent ſubjects, without interrupting or embarraſſing the regular motion of the wheel, then, and not till then, they were furniſhed with hemp or flax, and were taught to ſpin.

When they had arrived at a certain degree of dexterity in ſpinning hemp and flax, they were put to the ſpinning of wool; and this was always repreſented to them, and conſidered by them, as an honorable promotion. Upon this occaſion they commonly received ſome public reward, a new ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes, or perhaps the uniform of the eſtabliſhment, as an encouragement to them to perſevere in their induſtrious habits.

As conſtant application to any occupation for too great a length of time is apt to produce diſguſt, and in children might even be detrimental to health, beſide the hour of dinner, an hour of relaxation from work, (from eight o'clock till nine,)

in the forenoon, and another hour, (from three o'clock till four,) in the afternoon, were allowed them; and theſe two hours were ſpent in a ſchool, which, for want of room elſewhere in the houſe, was kept in the dining-hall, where they were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a ſchool-maſter engaged and paid for that purpoſe. Into this ſchool other perſons who worked in the houſe, of a more advanced age, were admitted, if they requeſted it, but few grown perſons ſeemed deſirous of availing themſelves of this permiſſion. As to the children, they had no choice in the matter; thoſe who belonged to the eſtabliſhment were obliged to attend the ſchool regularly every day, morning and evening. The ſchool books, paper, pens, and ink, were furniſhed at the expence of the eſtabliſhment.

To diſtinguiſh thoſe among the grown perſons that worked in the houſe, who ſhowed the greateſt dexterity and induſtry in the different manufactures in which they were employed, the beſt workmen were ſeparated from the others, and formed diſtinct claſſes, and were even aſſigned ſeparate rooms and apartments. This ſeparation was productive of many advantages; for, beſide the ſpirit of emulation which it excited, and kept alive, in every part of the eſtabliſhment, it afforded an opportunity of carrying on the different manufactures in a very advantageous manner. The moſt dexterous among the wool-ſpinners, for inſtance, were naturally employed upon the fineſt wool, ſuch as was uſed in the fabrication of the fineſt

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and moſt valuable goods; and it was very neceſſary that theſe ſpinners ſhould be ſeparated from the others, who worked upon coarſer materials; otherwiſe, in the manipulations of the wool, as particles of it are unavoidably diſperſed about in all directions when it is ſpun, the coarſer particles thus mixing with the fine would greatly injure the manufacture. It was likewiſe neceſſary, for a ſimilar reaſon, to ſeparate the ſpinners who were employed in ſpinning wool of different colours. But as theſe, and many other like precautions are well known to all manufacturers, it is not neceſſary that I ſhould inſiſt upon them any farther in this place; nor indeed is it neceſſary that I ſhould enter into all the details of any of the manufactures carried on in the eſtabliſhment I am deſcribing. It will be quite ſufficient, if I merely enumerate them, and give a brief account of the meaſures adopted to prevent frauds on the parts of the workmen, and others, who were employed in carrying them on.

In treating this ſubject it will however be neceſſary to go back a little, and to give a more particular account of the internal government of this eſtabliſhment; and firſt of all I muſt obſerve, that the government of the Military Work-houſe, as it is called, is quite diſtinct from the government of the inſtitution for the poor; the Work-houſe being merely a manufactory, like any other manufactory, ſupported upon its own private capital; which capital has no connection whatever with any fund deſtined for the poor.—It is under the

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ſole direction of its own particular governors and overſeers, and is carried on at the ſole riſk of the owner. The inſtitution for the poor, on the other hand, is merely an inſtitution of charity, joined to a general direction of the police, as far as it relates to paupers. The committee, or *deputation*, as it is called, which is at the head of this inſtitution, has the ſole direction of all funds deſtined for the relief of the poor in Munich, and the diſtribution of alms. This deputation has likewiſe the direction of the kitchen and bake-houſe, which are eſtabliſhed in the Military Work-houſe, and of the details relative to the feeding of the poor; for it is from the funds deſtined for the relief of the poor that theſe expences are defrayed: the deputation is alſo in connection with the Military Work-houſe relative to the clothing of the poor, and the diſtribution of rewards to thoſe of them who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their good behaviour and their induſtry, but this is merely a mercantile correſpondence. The deputation has no right to interfere in any way whatever in the internal management of this eſtabliſhment, conſidered as a manufactory. In this reſpect it is to all intents and purpoſes a perfectly diſtinct and independent eſtabliſhment.—But notwithſtanding this, the two eſtabliſhments are ſo dependent on each other in many reſpects that neither of them could well ſubſiſt alone.

The Military Work-houſe being principally deſigned as a manufactory for clothing the army, its

its capital, which at firſt conſiſted in about 150,000 florins, but which has ſince increaſed to above 250,000 florins, was advanced by the military cheſt,—and hence it is, that it was called *the Military Work-houſe*, and put under the direction of the council of war.

For the internal management of the eſtabliſhment, a ſpecial commiſſion was named, conſiſting of, one counſellor of war, of the department of military economy, or of the clothing of the army; one captain, which laſt is inſpector of the houſe, and has apartments in it, where he lodges; and the ſtore-keeper of the magazine of military clothing.

Theſe commiſſioners, who have the magazine of military clothing at the ſame time under their direction, have, under my immediate ſuperintendence, the ſole government and direction of this eſtabliſhment;—of all the inferior officers; ſervants; manufacturers; and workmen, belonging to it; and of all mercantile operations; contracts; purchaſes; ſales, &c. And it is with theſe commiſſioners that the regiments correſpond, in order to be furniſhed with clothing, and other neceſſaries, and into their hands they pay the amount of the different articles received.

The caſh belonging to this eſtabliſhment is placed in a cheſt furniſhed with three ſeparate locks, of one of which each of the commiſſioners keeps the key, and all theſe commiſſioners are jointly, and ſeverally, anſwerable for the contents of the cheſt.

Theſe commiſſioners hold their ſeſſions regularly twice a week, or oftener if circumſtances require it, in a room in the Military Work-houſe deſtined for that purpoſe, where the correſpondence, and all accounts and documents belonging to the eſtabliſhment, and other records, are kept; and where the ſecretary of the commiſſion conſtantly attends.

When very large contracts are made for the purchaſe of raw materials, particularly when they are made with foreigners, the conditions are firſt ſubmitted by the commiſſioners to the council of war for their approbation; but in all concerns of leſs moment, and particularly in all the current buſineſs of the eſtabliſhment;—in the ordinary purchaſes; ſales; and other mercantile tranſactions; the commiſſioners act by their own immediate authority: but all the tranſactions of the commiſſioners being entered regularly in their journals, and the moſt particular account of all ſales, and purchaſes, and other receipts and expenditures beings kept; and inventories being taken every year, of all raw materials; manufactures upon hand; and other effects, belonging to the eſtabliſhment; and an annual account of profit and loſs, regularly made out; all peculation, and other abuſes, are moſt effectually prevented.

The ſteward, or ſtore-keeper of raw materials, as he is called, has the care of all raw materials and of all finiſhed manufactures deſtined for private ſale. The former are kept in magazines, or ſtore-rooms, of which he alone has the keys.—the latter are

kept in rooms ſet apart as a ſtore, or ſhop, where they are expoſed for public inſpection, and ſale. To prevent abuſes in the ſale of theſe manufactures, their prices, which are determined upon a calculation of what they coſt, and a certain *per cent.* added for the profits of the houſe, are marked upon the goods, and are never altered; and a regular account is kept of all, even of the moſt inconſiderable articles, in which not only the commodity, with its quality, quantity, and price, are ſpecified; but the name of the purchaſer, and the day of the month when the purchaſe was made, are mentioned.

All articles of clothing deſtined for the army which are made up in the houſe, as well as all goods in the piece, deſtined for military clothing, are lodged in the military magazine, which is ſituated at ſome diſtance from the Military Work-houſe; and is under the care and inſpection of the Military ſtore-keeper.

From this Military Magazine, which may be conſidered as an appendix to the Military Work-houſe, and is in fact under the ſame direction, the regiments are ſupplied with every article of their clothing. But in order that the army accounts may be more ſimple, and more eaſily checked, and that the total annual expence of each regiment may be more readily aſcertained, the regiments pay, at certain fixed prices, for all the articles they receive from the Military Magazine, and charge ſuch expenditures in the annual account which they ſend in to the War Office.

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The order obſerved with regard to the delivery of the raw materials by the ſtore-keeper or ſteward of the Military Work-houſe to thoſe employed in manufacturing them, is as follows:

In the manufactures of wool, for inſtance, he delivers to the maſter-clothier a certain quantity, commonly 100 pounds of wool, of a certain quality and deſcription; taken from a certain diviſion, or bin, in the Magazine; bearing a certain number; in order to its being ſorted. And as a regiſter is kept of the wool that is put into theſe bins from time to time, and as the lots of wool are always kept ſeparate, it is perfectly eaſy at any time to determine when, and where, and from whom, the wool delivered to the ſorter was purchaſed; and what was paid for it; and conſequently, to trace the wool from the flock where it was grown, to the cloth into which it was formed; and even to the perſon who wore it. And ſimilar arrangements were adopted with regard to all other raw materials uſed in the various manufactures.

The advantages ariſing from this arrangement are too obvious to require being particularly mentioned. It not only prevents numberleſs abuſes on the part of thoſe employed in the various manufactures, but affords a ready method of detecting any frauds on the part of thoſe from whom the raw materials are purchaſed.

The wool received by the maſter-clothier is by him delivered to the wool-ſorters to be ſorted. To prevent frauds on the part of the wool-ſorters,

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not only all the wool-ſorters work in the ſame room, under the immediate inſpection of the maſter wool-ſorter, but a certain quantity of each lot of wool being ſorted in the preſence of ſome one of the public officers belonging to the houſe, it is ſeen by the experiment how much *per cent.* is loſt by the ſeparation of dirt and filth in ſorting, and the quantity of ſorted wool of the different qualities, which the ſorter is obliged to deliver for each hundred pounds weight of wool received from the Magazine, is from hence determined.

The great ſecret of the woollen manufactory is in the ſorting of the wool, and if this is not particularly attended to; that is to ſay, if the different kinds of wool of various qualities which each fleece naturally contains, are not carefully ſeparated; and if each kind of wool is not employed for that purpoſe, and for that alone, for which it is beſt calculated, no woollen manufactory can poſſibly ſubſiſt with advantage.

Each fleece is commonly ſeparated into five or ſix different parcels of wool, of different qualities, by the ſorters in the Military Work-houſe; and of theſe parcels, ſome are employed for warp;—others for woof;—others for combing;—and that which is very coarſe and indifferent, for coarſe mittens for the peaſants;—for the liſts of broad cloths, &c.

The wool, when ſorted, is delivered back by the maſter-clothier to the ſteward, who now places it in the *ſorted-wool magazine*, where it is kept in ſeparate bins, according to its different qualities and

and deſtinations, till it is delivered out to be manufactured. As theſe bins are all numbered, and as the quality and deſtination of the wool which is lodged in each bin is always the ſame, it is ſufficient in deſcribing the wool afterwards as it paſſes through the hands of the different manufacturers, merely to mention *its number*; that is to ſay, the number of the bin in the *ſorted wool-magazine* from which it was taken.

As a more particular account of theſe various manipulations, and the means uſed to prevent frauds, may not only be intereſting to all who are curious in theſe matters, but may alſo be of real uſe to ſuch as may engage in ſimilar undertakings, I ſhall take the liberty to enlarge a little upon this ſubject.

From the magazine of ſorted wool, the maſter-clothier receives this ſorted wool again, in order to its being wolfed, greaſed, carded, and ſpun, under his inſpection, and then delivered into the ſtore-room of woollen yarn. As woollen yarn he receives it again, and delivers it to the cloth-weaver.—The cloth-weaver returns it in cloth to the ſteward.—The ſteward delivers it to the fuller;—the fuller to the cloth-ſhearer;—the cloth-ſhearer to the cloth-preſſer;—and the cloth-preſſer to the ſteward;—and by this laſt it is delivered into the Military Magazine, if deſtined for the army; if not, it is placed in the ſhop for ſale. The maſter-clothier is anſwerable for all the ſorted wool he receives, till he delivers it to the clerk of the wool-ſpinners; and all his accounts are ſettled

with the ſteward once a week.—The clerk of the ſpinners is anſwerable for the carded and combed wool he receives from the maſter-clothier, till it is delivered in yarn in the ſtore-room; and his accounts are likewiſe ſettled with the maſter-clothier, and with the clerk of the ſtore-room, who is called the clerk of the control, once a week: the ſpinners wages are paid by the clerk of the control, upon the ſpin-ticket, ſigned by the clerk of the ſpinners; in which ticket, the quantity, and quality of the yarn ſpun being ſpecified, together with the name of the ſpinner, the weekly delivery of yarn by the clerk of the ſpinners into the ſtore-room, muſt anſwer to the ſpin-tickets received and paid by the clerk of the control. More effectually to prevent frauds, each delivery of yarn to the clerk of the ſpinners is bound up in a ſeparate bundle, to which is attached an abſtract of the ſpin-ticket, in which abſtract is ſpecified, the name of the ſpinner; the date of the delivery; the number of the ſpin-ticket; and the quantity and quality of the yarn. This arrangement not only facilitates the ſettlement of the weekly accounts between the clerk of the ſpinners and the clerk of the control, when the former makes his weekly delivery of yarn into the ſtore-room, but renders it eaſy alſo to detect any frauds committed by the ſpinners.

The wages of the ſpinners are regulated by the fineneſs of the yarn; that is, by the number of ſkains, or rather knots, which they ſpin from the pound of wool. Each knot is compoſed of 100 threads, and each thread, or turn of the reel, is

is two Bavarian yards in length; and to prevent frauds in reeling, clock-reels, proved and ſealed, are furniſhed by the eſtabliſhment to all the ſpinners. It is poſſible, however, notwithſtanding this precaution, for the ſpinners to commit frauds, by binding up knots containing a ſmaller number of threads than 100.—It is true they have little temptation to do ſo, for as their wages are in fact paid by the *weight* of the yarn delivered, and the number of knots ſerving merely to determine the price *by the pound* which they have a right to receive, any advantages they can derive from frauds committed in reeling are very trifling indeed.. But trifling as they are, ſuch frauds would no doubt ſometimes be committed, were it not known that it is abſolutely impoſſible for them to eſcape detection.

Not only the clerk of the ſpinners examines the yarn when he receives it, and counts the threads in any of the knots which appear to be too ſmall, but the name of the ſpinner, with a note of the quantity of knots, accompanies the yarn into the ſtore-room, as was before obſerved, and from thence to the ſpooler, by whom it is wound off; any frauds committed in reeling cannot fail to be brought home to the ſpinner.

The bundles of carded wool delivered to the ſpinners, though they are called *pounds*, are not exact pounds. They contain each as much more than a pound, as is neceſſary, allowing for waſtage in ſpinning, in order that the yarn when ſpun may weigh a pound. If the yarn is found to be want-

ing in weight, a proportional deduction is made from the wages of the ſpinner; which deduction, to prevent frauds, amounts to a trifle more than the value of the yarn which is wanting.

Frauds in weaving are prevented by delivering the yarn to the weavers by weight, and receiving the cloth by weight from the loom. In the other operations of the manufactures, ſuch as fulling, ſhearing, preſſing, &c. no frauds are to be apprehended.

Similar precautions are taken to prevent frauds in the linen, cotton, and other manufactures carried on in the houſe; and ſo effectual are the means adopted, that during more than five years ſince the eſtabliſhment was inſtituted, no one fraud of the leaſt conſequence has been diſcovered; the evident impoſſibility of eſcaping detection in thoſe practices, having prevented the attempt.

Though the above-mentioned details may be ſufficient to give ſome idea of the general order which reigns in every part of this extenſive eſtabliſhment; yet, as ſucceſs in an undertaking of this kind depends eſſentially on carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches in the moſt methodical manner, and rendering one operation a check upon the other, as well as in making the perſons employed abſolutely reſponſible for all frauds and neglects committed in their various departments, I ſhall either add in the Appendix, or publiſh ſeparately, a full account of the internal details of the various trades and manufactures carried on in the Military Work-houſe, and copies of all the different

different tickets, returns, tables, accounts, &c. made uſe of in carrying on the buſineſs of this eſtabliſhment.

Though theſe accounts will render this work more voluminous than I could have wiſhed, yet, as ſuch details can hardly fail to be very uſeful to thoſe, who, either upon a larger or ſmaller ſcale, may engage in ſimilar undertakings, I have determined to publiſh them.

To ſhow that the regulations obſerved in carrying on the various trades and manufactures in the Military Work-houſe are good, it will, I flatter myſelf, be quite ſufficient to refer to the flouriſhing ſtate of the eſtabliſhment;—to its growing reputation;—to its extenſive connections, which reach even to foreign countries;—to the punctuality with which all its engagements are fulfilled;—to its unimpeached credit;—and to its growing wealth.

Notwithſtanding all the diſadvantages under which it laboured in its infant ſtate, the net profits ariſing from it during the ſix years it has exiſted, amount to above 100,000 florins, after the expences of every kind, ſalaries, wages, repairs, &c. have been deducted; and the buſineſs is ſo much increaſed of late, in conſequence of the augmentation of the demands of clothing for the troops, that the amount of the orders received and executed the laſt year, did not fall much ſhort of *half a million* of florins.

It may be proper to obſerve, that, not the whole army of the Elector, but only the fifteen Bavarian

regiments, are furniſhed with clothing from the Military Work-houſe at Munich. The troops of the Palatinate, and thoſe of the Duchies of Juliers and Bergen, receive their clothing from a ſimilar eſtabliſhment at Manheim.

The Military Work-houſe at Manheim was indeed erected ſeveral months before that at Munich; but as it is not immediately connected with any inſtitution for the poor,—as the poor are not fed in it,—and as it was my firſt attempt, or *coup d'eſſai*,—it is, in many reſpects, inferior in its internal arrangements to that at Munich. I have therefore choſen this laſt for the ſubject of my deſcriptions; and would propoſe it as a model for imitation, in preference to the other.

As both theſe eſtabliſhments owe their exiſtence to myſelf, and as they both remain under my immediate ſuperintendence, it may very naturally be aſked, why that at Manheim has not been put upon the ſame footing with that at Munich?—My anſwer to this queſtion would be, that a variety of circumſtances, too foreign to my preſent ſubject to be explained here, prevented the eſtabliſhment of the Military Work-houſe at Manheim being carried to that perfection which I could have wiſhed.

But it is time that I ſhould return to the poor of Munich; for whoſe comfort and happineſs I laboured with ſo much pleaſure, and whoſe hiſtory will ever remain by far the moſt intereſting part of this performance.

CHAP. VII.

A farther Account of the Poor who were brought together in the Houſe of Induſtry:—And of the intereſting Change which was produced in their Manners and Diſpoſitions.—Various Proofs that the Means uſed for making them induſtrious, comfortable, and happy, were ſucceſsful.

THE aukwardneſs of theſe poor creatures, when they were firſt taken from the ſtreets as beggars, and put to work, may eaſily be conceived; but the facility with which they acquired addreſs in the various manufactures in which they were employed, was very remarkable, and much exceeded my expectation. But what was quite ſurprizing, and at the ſame time intereſting in the higheſt degree, was the apparent and rapid change which was produced in their manners,—in their general behaviour,—and even in the very air of their countenances, upon being a little accuſtomed to their new ſituations. The kind uſage they met with, and the comforts they enjoyed, ſeemed to have ſoftened their hearts, and awakened in them, ſentiments as new and ſurpriſing to themſelves, as they were intereſting to thoſe about them. The melancholy gloom of miſery, and air of uneaſineſs and embarraſſment, diſappeared by little and little from their countenances, and were ſucceeded by a

timid dawn of cheerfulneſs, rendered moſt exquiſitely intereſting by a certain mixture of ſilent gratitude, which no language can deſcribe.

In the infancy of this eſtabliſhment, when theſe poor creatures were firſt brought together, I uſed very frequently to viſit them, to ſpeak kindly to them, and to encourage them;—and I ſeldom paſſed through the halls where they were at work, without being a witneſs to the moſt moving ſcenes. Objects, formerly the moſt miſerable and wretched, whom I had ſeen for years as beggars in the ſtreets;—young women, perhaps the unhappy victims of ſeduction, having loſt their reputation, and being turned a-drift in the world, without a friend and without a home, were reduced to the neceſſity of begging, to ſuſtain a miſerable exiſtence, now recognized me as their benefactor; and, with tears dropping faſt from their cheeks, continued their work in the moſt expreſſive ſilence. If they were aſked, what the matter was with them? their anſwer was, ("nichts") "nothing;" accompanied by a look of affectionate regard and gratitude, ſo exquiſitely touching as frequently to draw tears from the moſt inſenſible of the by-ſtanders.

It was not poſſible to be miſtaken with reſpect to the real ſtate of the minds of theſe poor people; every thing about them ſhowed that they were deeply affected with the kindneſs ſhewn them;—and that their hearts were really ſoftened, appeared, not only from their unaffected expreſſions of gratitude, but alſo from the effuſions of their affectionate

tionate regard for thoſe who were dear to them. In ſhort, never did I witneſs ſuch affecting ſcenes as paſſed between ſome of theſe poor people and their children.

It was mentioned above that the children were ſeparated from the grown perſons. This was the caſe at firſt; but as ſoon as order was thoroughly eſtabliſhed in every part of the houſe, and the poor people had acquired a certain degree of addreſs in their work, and evidently took pleaſure in it, as many of thoſe who had children expreſſed an earneſt deſire to have them near them, permiſſion was granted for that purpoſe; and the ſpinning halls, by degrees, were filled with the moſt intereſting little groups of induſtrious families, who vied with each other in induſtry and addreſs; and who diſplayed a ſcene, at once the moſt buſy and the moſt cheerful that can be imagined.

An induſtrious family is ever a pleaſing object; but there was ſomething peculiarly intereſting and affecting in the groups of theſe poor people. Whether it was, that thoſe who ſaw them compared their preſent ſituation with the ſtate of miſery and wretchedneſs from which they had been taken; or the joy and exultation which were expreſſed in the countenances of the poor parents in contemplating their children all buſily employed about them;—or the air of ſelf-ſatisfaction which theſe little urchins put on, at the conſciouſneſs of their own dexterity, while they purſued their work with redoubled diligence upon being obſerved, that rendered

rendered the ſcene ſo ſingularly intereſting, I know not; but certain it is, that few ſtrangers who viſited the eſtabliſhment, came out of theſe halls without being much affected.

Many humane and well-diſpoſed perſons are often with-held from giving alms, on account of the bad character of beggars in general; but this circumſtance, though it ought undoubtedly to be taken into conſideration in determining the mode of adminiſtering our charitable aſſiſtance, ſhould certainly not prevent our intereſting ourſelves in the fate of theſe unhappy beings. On the contrary, it ought to be an additional incitement to us to relieve them;—for nothing is more certain, than that their crimes are very often the *effects*, not the *cauſes* of their miſery; and when this is the caſe, by removing the cauſe, the effects will ceaſe.

Nothing is more extraordinary and unaccountable, than the inconſiſtency of mankind in every thing, even in the practice of that divine virtue benevolence; and moſt of our miſtakes ariſe more from indolence and from inattention, than from any thing elſe. The buſy part of mankind are too intent upon their own private purſuits; and thoſe who have leiſure, are too averſe to giving themſelves trouble, to inveſtigate a ſubject but too generally conſidered as tireſome and unintereſting. But if it be true, that we are really happy only in proportion as we ought to be ſo;—that is, in proportion as we are inſtrumental in promoting the happineſs of others; no ſtudy ſurely can be ſo intereſting,

intereſting, as that which teaches us how moſt effectually to contribute to the well-being of our fellow-creatures.

If *love* be blind, *ſelf-love* is certainly very ſhort-ſighted; and without the aſſiſtance of reaſon and reflection, is but a bad guide in the purſuit of happineſs.

Thoſe who take pleaſure in depreciating all the ſocial virtues, have repreſented pity as a mere ſelfiſh paſſion; and there are ſome circumſtances which appear to juſtify this opinion. It is certain, that the misfortunes of others affect us, not in proportion to their greatneſs, but in proportion to their nearneſs to ourſelves; or to the chances that they may reach us in our turns. A rich man is infinitely more affected at the misfortune of his neighbour, who, by the failure of a banker, with whom he had truſted the greater part of his fortune;—by an unlucky run at play, or by other loſſes, is reduced from a ſtate of affluence, to the neceſſity of laying down his carriage; leaving the town; and retiring into the country upon a few hundreds a-year;—than by the total ruin of the induſtrious tradeſman over the way, who is dragged to priſon, and his numerous family of young and helpleſs children left to ſtarve.

But however ſelfiſh pity may be, *benevolence* certainly ſprings from a more noble origin. It is a good-natured, generous ſentiment, which does not require being put to the torture in order to be ſtimulated to action. And it is this ſentiment, not pity, or compaſſion, which I would wiſh to excite.

excite. Pity is always attended with pain; and if our ſufferings at being witneſſes of the diſtreſſes of others, ſometimes force us to relieve them, we can neither have much merit, nor any laſting ſatisfaction, from ſuch involuntary acts of charity; but the enjoyments which reſult from acts of genuine benevolence are as laſting as they are exquiſitely delightful; and the more they are analized and contemplated, the more they contribute to that inward peace of mind and ſelf-approbation, which alone conſtitute real happineſs. This is the "ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the "heart-felt joy," which is virtue's prize.

To induce mankind to engage in any enterprize, it is neceſſary, firſt, to ſhow that ſucceſs will be attended with real advantage; and ſecondly, that it may be obtained without much difficulty. The rewards attendant upon acts of benevolence have ſo often been deſcribed and celebrated, in every country and in every language, that it would be preſumption in me to ſuppoſe I could add any thing new upon a ſubject already diſcuſſed by the greateſt maſters of rhetoric, and embelliſhed with all the irreſiſtible charms of eloquence; but as *examples of ſucceſs* are ſometimes more efficacious in ſtimulating mankind to action, than the moſt ſplendid reaſonings and admonitions, it is upon my *ſucceſs* in the enterprize of which I have undertaken to give an account, that my hopes of engaging others to follow ſuch an example are chiefly founded; and hence it is, that I ſo often return to that part of my ſubject, and inſiſt with ſo much

perſeverance upon the pleaſure which this ſucceſs afforded me. I am aware that I expoſe myſelf to being ſuſpected of oſtentation, particularly by thoſe who are not able to enter fully into my ſituation; but neither this, nor any other conſideration, ſhall prevent me from treating the ſubject in ſuch a manner as may appear beſt adapted to render my labours of public utility.

Why ſhould I not mention even the marks of affectionate regard and reſpect which I received from the poor people for whoſe happineſs I intereſted myſelf, and the teſtimonies of the public eſteem with which I was honored?—Will it be reckoned vanity, if I mention the concern which the Poor of Munich expreſſed in ſo affecting a manner when I was dangerouſly ill?—that they went publicly in a body in proceſſion to the cathedral church, where they had divine ſervice performed, and put up public prayers for my recovery?—that four years afterwards, on hearing that I was again dangerouſly ill at Naples, of their own accord they ſet apart an hour each evening, after they had finiſhed their work in the Military Work-houſe, to pray for me?

Will it be thought improper to mention the affecting reception I met with with from them, at my firſt viſit to the Military Work-houſe upon my return to Munich laſt ſummer, after an abſence of fifteen months; a ſcene which drew tears from all who were preſent?—and muſt I refuſe myſelf the ſatisfaction of deſcribing the fête I gave them in return, in the Engliſh Garden, at which

1800 poor people of all ages, and above 30,000 of the inhabitants of Munich, aſſiſted? and all this pleaſure I muſt forego, merely that I may not be thought vain and oſtentatious?—Be it ſo then;—but I would juſt beg leave to call the reader's attention to my feelings upon the occaſion; and then let him aſk himſelf, if any earthly reward can poſſibly be ſuppoſed greater; any enjoyments more complete, than thoſe I received. Let him figure to himſelf, if he can, my ſituation, ſick in bed, worn out by intenſe application, and dying, as every body thought, a martyr in the cauſe to which I had devoted myſelf;—let him imagine, I ſay, my feelings, upon hearing the confuſed noiſe of the prayers of a multitude of people, who were paſſing by in the ſtreets, upon being told, that it was the Poor of Munich, many hundreds in number, who were going in proceſſion to the church to put up public prayers for me!—for a private perſon!—a ſtranger!—a proteſtant!—I believe it is the firſt inſtance of the kind that ever happened;—and I dare venture to affirm that no proof could well be ſtronger than this, that the meaſures adopted for making theſe poor people happy, were really ſucceſsful;—and let it be remembered, *that this fact is what I am moſt anxious to make appear*, IN THE CLEAREST AND MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Means uſed for the Relief of thoſe poor Perſons who were not Beggars.—Of the large Sums of Money diſtributed to the Poor in Alms.—Of the Means uſed for rendering thoſe who received Alms induſtrious.—Of the general Utility of the Houſe of Induſtry to the Poor, and the diſtreſſed of all Denominations.—Of Public Kitchens for feeding the Poor, united with Eſtabliſhments for giving them Employment, and of the great Advantages which would be derived from forming them in every Pariſh.—Of the Manner in which the Poor of Munich are lodged.

In giving an account of the Poor of Munich, I have hitherto confined myſelf chiefly to one claſs of them—the beggars; but I ſhall now proceed to mention briefly the meaſures which were adopted to relieve others who never were beggars, from thoſe diſtreſſes and difficulties in which poverty and the inability to provide the neceſſaries of life had involved them.

An eſtabliſhment for the Poor ſhould not only provide for the relief and ſupport of thoſe who are moſt forward and clamorous in calling out for aſſiſtance;—humanity and juſtice require that peculiar

culiar attention ſhould be paid to thoſe who are baſhful and ſilent.—To thoſe who, in addition to all the diſtreſſes ariſing from poverty and want, feel what is ſtill more, inſupportable, the ſhame and mortifying degradation attached to their unfortunate and hopeleſs ſituation.

All thoſe who ſtood in need of aſſiſtance, were invited and encouraged to make known their wants to the committee placed at the head of the inſtitution; and in no caſe was the neceſſary aſſiſtance ever refuſed.—That this relief was generouſly beſtowed, will not be doubted by thoſe who are informed, that the ſums diſtributed in alms in ready money to the Poor of Munich in *five years*, excluſive of the expences incurred in feeding and clothing them, amounted to above *two hundred thouſand florins*.

But the ſums of money diſtributed among the Poor in alms was not the only, and perhaps not the moſt important aſſiſtance that was given them.—They were taught and encouraged to be induſtrious; and they probably derived more eſſential advantages from the fruits of their induſtry, than from all the charitable donations they received.

All who were able to earn any thing by their labour, were furniſhed with work, and effectual meaſures taken to excite them to be induſtrious.—In fixing the amount of the ſums in money, which they receive weekly upon ſtated days, care was always taken to find out how much the perſon applying for relief was in a condition to earn, and only juſt ſo much was granted,

as,

as, when added to theſe earnings, would be ſufficient to provide the neceſſaries of life, or ſuch of them as were not otherwiſe furniſhed by the inſtitution.—But even this precaution would not alone have been ſufficient to have obliged thoſe who were diſpoſed to be idle, to become induſtrious; for with the aſſiſtance of the ſmall allowances which were granted, they might have found means, by ſtealing, or other fraudulent practices, to have ſubſiſted without working, and the ſums allowed them would only have ſerved as an encouragement to idleneſs.—This evil, which is always much to be apprehended in eſtabliſhments for the Poor, and which is always moſt fatal in its conſequences, is effectually prevented by the following ſimple arrangement:—A long and narrow ſlip of paper, upon which is printed, between parallel lines, in two or more columns, all the weeks in the year, or rather the month, and the day of the month, when each week begins, is, in the beginning of every year, given to each poor perſon entitled to receive alms; and the name of the perſon, with the number his name bears in the general liſt of the Poor;—the weekly ſum granted to him, and the ſum he is able to earn weekly by labour, are entered in writing at the head of this liſt of the weeks.—This paper, which muſt always be produced by the poor perſon as often as he applies for his weekly allowance of alms, ſerves to ſhew whether he has or has not fulfilled the conditions upon which the allowance was granted him;—that is to ſay, whether he has been induſ-

trious, and has earned by his labour, and received, the ſum he ought to earn weekly.—This fact is aſcertained in the following manner: when the poor perſon frequents the houſe of induſtry regularly, or when he works at home and delivers regularly, at the end of every week, the produce of the labour he is expected to perform; when he has thus fulfilled the conditions impoſed on him, the column, or rather parallel, in his paper, which may be called his certificate of induſtry anſwering to the week in queſtion, is marked with a ſtamp, kept for that purpoſe at the Military Work-houſe; or, if he ſhould be prevented by illneſs, or any other accident, from fulfilling thoſe conditions, in that caſe, inſtead of the ſtamp, the week muſt be marked by the ſignature of the commiſſary of the diſtrict to which the poor perſon belongs.—But, if the certificate be not marked, either by the ſtamp of the houſe of induſtry, or by the ſignature of the commiſſary of the diſtrict, the allowance for the week in queſtion is not iſſued.

It is eaſy to be imagined how effectually this arrangement muſt operate as a check to idleneſs.—But, not ſatisfied with diſcouraging and puniſhing idleneſs, we have endeavoured, by all the means in our power, and more eſpecially by rewards and honorable diſtinctions of every kind, to encourage extraordinary exertions of induſtry. Such of the Poor who earn more in the week than the ſum impoſed on them, are rewarded by extraordinary preſents, in money, or in ſome uſeful and valuable article of clothing; elſe they are particularly remembered

bered at the next public diſtribution of money, which is made twice a year to the Poor, to aſſiſt them in paying their houſe-rent: and ſo far is this from being made a pretext for diminiſhing their weekly allowance of alms, that it is rather conſidered as a reaſon for augmenting them.

There are great numbers of perſons, of various deſcriptions, in all places, and particularly in great towns, who, though they find means juſt to ſupport life, and have too much feeling ever to ſubmit to the diſgrace of becoming a burthen upon the public, are yet very unhappy, and conſequently objects highly deſerving of the commiſeration and friendly aid of the humane and generous.—It is hardly poſſible to imagine a ſituation more truly deplorable, than that of a perſon born to better proſpects, reduced by unmerited misfortunes to poverty, and doomed to paſs his whole life in one continued and hopeleſs ſtruggle with want, ſhame, and deſpair.

Any relief which it is poſſible to afford to diſtreſs that appears under this reſpectable and moſt intereſting form, ought ſurely never to be with-held.—But the greateſt care and precaution are neceſſary in giving aſſiſtance to thoſe who have been rendered irritable and ſuſpicious by misfortunes, and who have too much honeſt pride not to feel themſelves degraded by accepting an obligation they never can hope to repay.

The eſtabliſhment of the houſe of induſtry at Munich has been a means of affording very eſſential relief to many diſtreſſed families, and ſingle

perſons in indigent circumſtances, who, otherwiſe, moſt probably never would have received any aſſiſtance.—Many perſons of diſtinguiſhed birth, and particularly widows and unmarried ladies with very ſmall fortunes, frequently ſend privately to this houſe for raw materials,—flax or wool,—which they ſpin, and return in yarn,—linen for ſoldiers ſhirts, which they make up, &c. and receive in money, commonly through the hands of a maid-ſervant, who is employed as a meſſenger upon theſe occaſions, the amount of the wages at the ordinary price paid by the manufactory for the labour performed.

Many a common ſoldier in the Elector's ſervice, wears ſhirts made up privately by the delicate hands of perſons who were never ſeen publicly to be employed in ſuch coarſe work;—and many a comfortable meal has been made in the town of Munich in private, by perſons accuſtomed to more ſumptuous fare, upon the ſoup deſtined for the Poor, and furniſhed *gratis* from the public kitchen of the houſe of induſtry. Many others who ſtand in need of aſſiſtance will, in time, I hope, get the better of their pride, and avail themſelves of theſe advantages.

To render this eſtabliſhment for the Poor at Munich perfect, ſomething is ſtill wanting.—The houſe of induſtry is too remote from the center of the town, and many of the Poor live at ſuch a diſtance from it, that much time is loſt in going and returning.—It is ſituated, it is true, nearly in the center of the diſtrict in which moſt of the Poor inhabit,

inhabit, but ſtill there are many who do not derive all the advantages from it they otherwiſe would do were it adjacent to their dwellings. The only way to remedy this imperfection would be, to eſtabliſh ſeveral ſmaller public kitchens in different parts of the town, with two or three rooms adjoining to each, where the Poor might work.—They might then either fetch the raw materials from the principal houſe of induſtry, or be furniſhed with them by the perſons who ſuperintend thoſe ſubordinate kitchens, and who might ſerve at the ſame time as ſtewards and inſpectors of the working rooms, under the direction and control of the officers who are placed at the head of the general eſtabliſhment. This arrangement is in contemplation, and will be put in execution as ſoon as convenient houſes can be procured and fitted up for the purpoſe.

In large cities, theſe public kitchens, and rooms adjoining to them for working, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in every pariſh; and, it is ſcarcely to be conceived how much this arrangement would contribute to the comfort and contentment of the Poor, and to the improvement of their morals. Theſe working rooms might be fitted-up with neatneſs, and even with elegance, and made perfectly warm, clean, and comfortable, at a very ſmall expence; and, if nothing were done to diſguſt the Poor, either by treating them harſhly, or uſing *force* to oblige them to frequent thoſe eſtabliſhments, they would ſoon avail themſelves of the advantages held out to them; and the tranquillity they would enjoy in

theſe peaceful retreats, would, by degrees, calm the agitation of their minds,—remove their ſuſpicions,—and render them happy, grateful and docile.

Though it might not be poſſible to provide any other lodgings for them than the miſerable barracks they now occupy, yet, as they might ſpend the whole of the day, from morning till late at night, in thoſe public rooms, and have no occaſion to return to their homes till bed-time, they would not experience much inconvenience from the badneſs of the accommodation at their own dwellings.

Should any be attacked with ſickneſs, they might be ſent to ſome hoſpital, or rooms be provided for them, as well as for the old and infirm, adjacent to the public working rooms. Certain hours might alſo be ſet apart for inſtructing the children daily in reading and writing, in the dining-hall, or in ſome other room convenient for that purpoſe.

The expence of forming ſuch an eſtabliſhment in every pariſh would not be great in the firſt outſet, and the advantages derived from it would very ſoon repay that expence with intereſt.—The Poor might be fed from a public kitchen for *leſs than half* what it would coſt them to feed themſelves;—they would turn their induſtry to better account, by working in a public eſtabliſhment, and under proper direction, than by working at home;—a ſpirit of emulation would be excited among them, and they would paſs their time more agreeably and cheerfully.—They would be entirely relieved

relieved from the heavy expence of fuel for cooking, and, in a great meaſure, from that for heating their dwellings; and, being ſeldom at home in the day-time, would want little more than a place to ſleep in, ſo that the expence of lodging might be greatly diminiſhed.—It is evident, that all theſe ſavings together would operate very powerfully to leſſen the public expence for the maintenance of the Poor; and, were proper meaſures adopted and purſued with care and perſeverance, I am perſuaded the expence would at laſt be reduced to little or nothing.

With regard to lodgings for the Poor, I am clearly of opinion that it is in general beſt, particularly in great towns, that theſe ſhould be left for themſelves to provide. This they certainly would like better than being crowded together, and confined like priſoners in poor-houſes and hoſpitals; and I really think the difference in the expence would be inconſiderable; and though they might be leſs comfortably accommodated, yet the inconvenience would be amply compenſated by the charms which liberty diſpenſes.

In Munich, almoſt all the Poor provide their own lodgings; and twice a year have certain allowances in money, to aſſiſt them in paying their rent.—Many among them who are ſingle, have, indeed, no lodgings they can call their own. They go to certain public-houſes to ſleep, where they are furniſhed with what is called a bed, in a garret, for one creutzer (equal to about one-third of a penny) a-night; and for two creutzers a-night they

get a place in a tolerably good bed in a decent room in a public-houſe of more repute.

There are, however, among the Poor, many who are infirm, and not able to ſhift for themſelves in the public-houſes, and have not families or near relations to take care of them. For theſe, a particular arrangement has lately been made at Munich. Such of them as have friends or acquaintances in town with whom they can lodge, are permitted to do ſo; but if they cannot find out lodgings themſelves, they have their option, either to be placed in ſome private family to be taken care of, or go to a houſe which has lately been purchaſed and fitted up as an hoſpital for lodging them *.

This houſe is ſituated in a fine airy ſituation, on a ſmall eminence upon the banks of the Iſar, and overlooks the whole town, the plain in which it is ſituated, and the river;—it is neatly built, and has a ſpacious garden belonging to it. There are ſeventeen good rooms in the houſe, in which it is ſuppoſed about eighty perſons may be lodged. Theſe will all be fed from one kitchen; and ſuch of them who are very infirm, will have others leſs infirm placed in the ſame room with them, to aſſiſt them, and wait upon them.—The cultivation of the garden will be their amuſement,

* The committee, at the head of the eſtabliſhment, has been enabled to make this purchaſe, by legacies made to the inſtitution. Theſe legacies have been numerous, and are increaſing every day; which clearly ſhews, that the meaſures adopted with regard to the Poor have met with the approbation of the public.

and

and the produce of it their property.—They will be furniſhed with work ſuitable to their ſtrength; and for all the labour they perform, will be paid in money, which will be left at their own diſpoſal.—They will be furniſhed with food, medicine, and clothing, *gratis*; and to thoſe who are not able to earn any thing by labour, a ſmall ſum of money will be given weekly, to enable them to purchaſe tobacco, ſnuff, or any other article of humble luxury to which they may have been accuſtomed.

I could have wiſhed that this aſylum had been nearer to the houſe of induſtry. It is indeed not very far from it, perhaps not more than 400 yards; but ſtill that is too far.—Had it been under the ſame roof, or adjoining to it, thoſe who are lodged in it might have been fed from the public kitchen of the general eſtabliſhment, and have been under the immediate inſpection of the principal officers of the houſe of induſtry. It would likewiſe have rendered the eſtabliſhment very intereſting to thoſe who viſit it; which is an object of more real importance than can well be imagined by thoſe who have not had occaſion to know how much the approbation and applauſe of the public facilitate difficult enterprizes.

The means of uniting the rational amuſement of ſociety, with the furtherance of ſchemes calculated for the promotion of public good, is a ſubject highly deſerving the attention of all who are engaged in public affairs.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Means uſed for extending the Influence of the Inſtitution for the Poor at Munich, to other Parts of Bavaria.—Of the Progreſs which ſome of the Improvements introduced at Munich are making in other Countries.

THOUGH the inſtitution of which I have undertaken to give an account, was confined to the city of Munich and its ſuburbs, yet meaſures were taken to extend its influence to all parts of the country. The attempt to put an end to mendicity in the capital, and to give employment to the Poor, having been completely ſucceſsful, this event was formally announced to the public in the news-papers; and other towns were called upon to follow the example. Not only a narrative in detail, was given of all the different meaſures purſued in this important undertaking, but every kind of information and aſſiſtance was afforded on the part of the inſtitution at Munich, to all who might be diſpoſed to engage in forming ſimilar eſtabliſhments in other parts of the country.

Copies of all the different liſts, returns, certificates, &c. uſed in the management of the Poor, were given *gratis* to all, ſtrangers as well as inhabitants of the country, who applied for them; and no

no information relative to the eſtabliſhment, or to any of its details, was ever refuſed.

The houſe of induſtry was open every day from morning till night to all viſitors, and perſons appointed to accompany ſtrangers in their tour through the different apartments, and to give the fulleſt information relative to the details, and even to all the ſecrets of the various manufactures carried on; and printed copies of the different tables, tickets, checks, &c. made uſe of in carrying on the current buſineſs of the houſe, were furniſhed to every one who aſked for them; together with an account of the manner in which theſe were uſed, and of the other meaſures adopted to prevent frauds and peculation in the various branches of this extenſive eſtabliſhment.

As few manufactures in Bavaria are carried on to any extent, the more indigent of the inhabitants are, in general, ſo totally unacquainted with every kind of work in which the Poor could be moſt uſefully employed, that that circumſtance alone is a great obſtacle to the general introduction throughout the country of the meaſures adopted in Munich for employing the Poor. To remove this difficulty, the different towns and communities, who are deſirous of forming eſtabliſhments for giving employment to the Poor, are invited to ſend perſons properly qualified to the houſe of induſtry at Munich, where they may be taught, *gratis*, ſpinning, in its various branches, knitting, ſewing, &c. in order to qualify them to become inſtructors

inſtructors to the Poor on their return home. And even inſtructors already formed, and poſſeſſing all the requiſite qualifications for ſuch an office, are offered to be furniſhed by the houſe of induſtry in Munich to ſuch communities as ſhall apply for them.

Another difficulty, apparently not leſs weighty than that juſt mentioned, but which is more eaſily and more effectually removed, is the embarraſſment many of the ſmaller communities are likely to be under in procuring raw materials, and in ſelling to advantage the goods manufactured, or, (as is commonly the caſe,) *in part only manufactured*, by the Poor. The yarn, for inſtance, which is ſpun by them in a country-town or village far removed from any manufacture of cloth, may lie on hand a long time before it can be ſold to advantage. To remedy this, the houſe of induſtry at Munich is ordered to furniſh raw materials to ſuch communities as ſhall apply for them, and receive in return the goods manufactured at the full prices paid for the ſame articles in Munich. Not only theſe meaſures, and many others of a ſimilar nature, are taken, to facilitate the introduction of induſtry among the Poor throughout the country; but every encouragement is held out to induce individuals to exert themſelves in this laudable undertaking. Thoſe communities which are the firſt to follow the example of the capital, are honourably mentioned in the news-papers; and ſuch individuals as

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diſtinguiſh themſelves by their zeal and activity upon thoſe occaſions, are praiſed and rewarded.

A worthy curate, (Mr. Lechner,) preacher in one of the churches in Munich, who, of his own accord, had taken upon himſelf to defend the meaſures adopted with regard to the Poor, and to recommend them in the moſt earneſt manner from the pulpit, was ſent for by the Elector into his cloſet, and thanked for his exertions.

This tranſaction being immediately made known, (an account of it having been publiſhed in the newspapers,) tended not a little to engage the clergy in all parts of the country to exert themſelves in ſupport of the inſtitution.

It is not my intention to inſinuate that the clergy in Bavaria ſtood in need of any ſuch motive to ſtimulate them to action in a cauſe ſo neceſſary for the happineſs and well-being of mankind, and conſequently ſo nearly connected with the ſacred duties of their office;—on the contrary, I ſhould be wanting in candour, as well as gratitude, were I not to embrace this opportunity of expreſſing publicly, the obligations I feel myſelf under to them for their ſupport and aſſiſtance.

The number of excellent ſermons which have been preached, in order to recommend the meaſures adopted by the government for making proviſion for the Poor, ſhew how much this uſeful and reſpectable body of men have had it at heart to contribute to the ſucceſs of this important meaſure;

meaſure; and their readineſs to co-operate with me, (a Proteſtant,) upon all occaſions where their aſſiſtance has been aſked, not only does honour to the liberality of their ſentiments, but calls for my perſonal acknowledgments and particular thanks.

I ſhall conclude this Eſſay with an account of the progreſs which ſome of the improvements introduced at Munich are now making in other countries. During my late journey in Italy for the recovery of my health, I viſited Verona, and becoming acquainted with the principal directors of two large and noble hoſpitals, *la Pièta*, and *la Miſericorde*, in that city, the former containing about 350, and the latter near 500 Poor, I had frequent occaſions to converſe with them upon the ſubject of thoſe eſtabliſhments, and to give them an account of the arrangements that had been made at Munich. I likewiſe took the liberty of propoſing ſome improvements, and particularly in regard to the arrangements for feeding theſe Poor; and in the management of the fires employed for cooking. Fire-wood, the only fuel uſed in that country, is extremely ſcarce and dear, and made a very heavy article in the expences of thoſe inſtitutions.

Though this ſcarcity of fuel, which had prevailed for ages in that part of Italy, had rendered it neceſſary to pay great attention to economy, and had occaſioned ſome improvements to be made in the management of heat; yet I found, upon

upon examining the kitchens of theſe two hoſpitals, and comparing the quantities of fuel conſumed with the quantities of victuals cooked, that *ſeven-eighths* of the fire-wood they were then conſuming might be ſaved *. Having communicated the reſult of thoſe enquiries to the directors of theſe two hoſpitals, and offered my ſervice to alter the kitchens, and arrange them upon the principles of that in the houſe of induſtry at Munich, (which I deſcribed to them,) they accepted my offer, and the kitchens were rebuilt under my immediate direction; and have both ſucceeded, even beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. That of the hoſpital of *la Pièta* is the moſt complete kitchen I have ever built; and I would recommend it as a model, in preference to any I have ever ſeen. I ſhall give a more particular deſcription of it, with plans and eſtimates, in my Eſſay on the Management of Heat.

During the time I was employed in building the new kitchen in the hoſpital of *la Pièta*, I had an opportunity of making myſelf acquainted with all the details of the clothing of the Poor belonging to that eſtabliſhment; and I found that very great ſavings might be made in that article of expence. I made a propoſal to the directors of that hoſpital, to furniſh them with clothing for their Poor, ready made up, from the houſe of induſtry at Munich; and upon my return to Munich I ſent

* I found upon examining the famous kitchen of the great hoſpital at Florence, that the waſte of fuel there is ſtill greater.

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them *twelve* complete ſuits of clothing of different ſizes as a ſample, and accompanied them with an eſtimate of the prices at which we could afford to deliver them at Verona.

The ſucceſs of this little adventure has been very flattering, and has opened a very intereſting channel for commerce, and for the encouragement of induſtry in Bavaria. This ſample of clothing being approved, and, with all the expences of carriage added, being found to be near *twenty per cent.* cheaper than that formerly uſed, orders have been received from Italy by the houſe of induſtry at Munich, to a conſiderable amount, for clothing the Poor. In the beginning of September laſt, a few days before I left Munich to come to England, I had the pleaſure to aſſiſt in packing up and ſending off, over the Alps, by the Tyrol, SIX HUNDRED articles of clothing of different kinds for the Poor of Verona; and hope ſoon to ſee the Poor of Bavaria growing rich, by manufacturing clothing for the Poor of Italy.

END OF THE FIRST ESSAY.